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A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS

By Professor W. H. Waddell.

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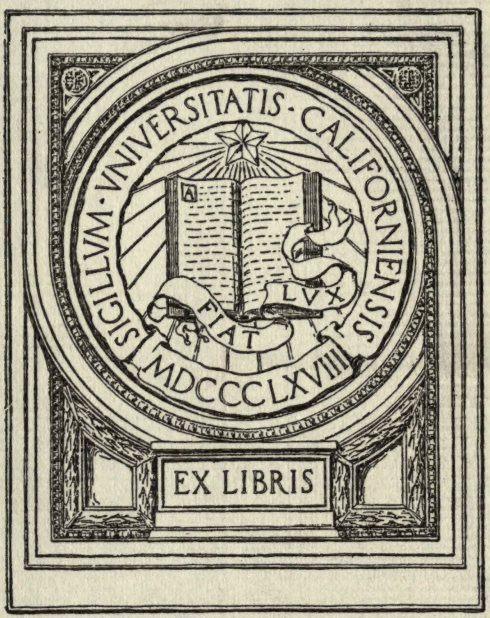
John H. Mee



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A GREEK GRAMMAR

FOR BEGINNERS.

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GIFT OF
John H. Mee

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PREFACE.

This book is an attempt to be precisely what its name imports—nothing more, and nothing less. It is a "*Greek Grammar for Beginners.*" The author has studiously avoided the insertion of a solitary word not absolutely essential. Such a book has been, for many years, a great desideratum—a book which shall contain no notes, remarks, observations, "*fine print*," in short, to be marked by a teacher for omission, but only essential and elementary principles and paradigms, which are to be thoroughly memorized by the pupil, without any exception whatever. The Grammar is designed to be committed to memory, from cover to cover, the first time the pupil goes over it. It is *not*, therefore, a Grammar of reference—the world is full of such. It is a schoolboy's book, and intended for a schoolboy's use. Whether the author has succeeded in perfecting his wishes, and in giving expression to his many years' experience in teaching Greek, he leaves the public to decide.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.....Page 9

The Greek Alphabet..... 9
Euphonic Changes..... 11
Accents—Punctuation..... 15

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY..... 16

Some general Rules of Declension..... 16
First Declension..... 17
Contracts of the First Declension..... 18
Second Declension..... 19
Contracts of the Second Declension..... 20
Third Declension..... 20
Contracts of the Third Declension..... 22
Adjectives..... 27
Numerals—Comparison of Adjectives..... 34
Article—Pronouns..... 36
The Verb..... 39
Synoptical Table of the Verb *τύπτω, I strike*..... 42
Table of the Inflections..... 43
Formation of Tenses..... 53
Augment—Reduplication..... 53
Compound Verbs..... 54
The Root..... 54
Secondary Root..... 55
Special Rules for Formation of the Tenses..... 55
Special Rules for Pure Verbs..... 59
Examples of Pure Contract Verbs..... 60
Table of Inflections..... 64
Liquid Verbs..... 68
Verbs in *μι*..... 70
Synoptical Table..... 72

Table of Inflections.....Page 73
Exercises in Formation..... 77
Tables of the Synopses and Inflections of certain Irregular and Defective Verbs 78
Deponent Verbs 84
Synopsis of the Deponent Verb *δέχομαι, I receive*..... 85
Adverbs—Prepositions..... 85

PART III.—SYNTAX..... 86
Syntax of the Cases..... 89
Syntax of the Verb 96
Negatives—Accents..... 99
General Rules for Writing the Accents 101

GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE GREEK ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters, viz.:

Figure.	Representative.		Name.		Power.
Α α	A	a	Ἄλφα	Alpha	A in Father.
Β β ϐ	B	b	Βῆτα	Beta	B in Beet.
Γ γ ϝ	G	g	Γάμμα	Gamma	G in Got.
Δ δ	D	d	Δέλτα	Delta	D in Dot.
Ε ε	E	ĕ	Ἒψῑλόν	Epsilon	E in Let.
Ζ ζ	Z	z	Ζῆτα	Zeta	Dz in Adze.
Η η	E	ē	Ἦτα	Eta	Ey in They.
Θ ϑ θ	Th	th	Θῆτα	Theta	Th in Thin.
Ι ι	I	ĭ	Ἰῶτα	Iota	I in Sin (if short); I in Machine (if long).
Κ κ	K	k	Κάππα	Kappa	K in King.
Λ λ	L	l	Λάμβδα	Lambda	L in Lay.
Μ μ	M	m	Μῦ	Mu or My	M in Mast.
Ν ν	N	n	Νῦ	Nu or Ny	N in New.
Ξ ξ	X	x	Ξῖ	Xi	X in Box.
Ο ο	O	ŏ	Ὂμικρόν	Omicron	O in Rock.
Π π	P	p	Πῖ	Pi	P in Peck.
Ρ ρ ῥ	R	r	Ῥῶ	Rho	R in Run.
Σ σ (ς final)	S	s	Σίγμα	Sigma	S in Sad.
Τ τ	T	t	Ταῦ	Tau	T in Tin.
Υ υ	U or Y	u or y	Υ̓͂ψῑλόν	Upsilon	U in Butcher (if short); Ew in Few (if long).
Φ φ	PH	ph	Φῖ	Phi	Ph in Philosophy.
Χ χ	CH	ch	Χῖ	Chi	Ch in Chasm.
Ψ ψ	PS	ps	Ψῖ	Psi	Ps in Lips.
Ω ω	O	ō	Ὦμέγα	Omega	O in Bone.

These letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

2. The Vowels are seven in number, viz.:

ε and ο, Short.
η and ω, Long.
α, ι, and υ, Doubtful.

The last three are so called because they are sometimes short and sometimes long.

3. A combination of two vowels is called a Diphthong. These are twelve in number, viz.:

ᾰι, ει, οι.
αυ, ευ, ου.
ᾱι, ηι, ωι.

The last three are usually written with the Iota subscribed, thus:

ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.
ηυ, ωυ.
υι.

They are pronounced as follows, viz.:

αι	like *ai* in *aisle*;	e. g. αἴρω.
ει	*ei* *height*;	e. g. εἰς.
οι	*oi* *coin*;	e. g. τοῖν.
αυ	*ou* *house*;	e. g. ναῦς.
ευ and ηυ	*eu* in *neuter*;	e. g. πλεύσω.
ου	*oo* *noon*;	e. g. νοῦν.
υι	*we* in pronoun *we*;	e. g. μυῖα.

The improper diphthongs, ᾳ, ῃ, and ῳ, are pronounced precisely like α, η, and ω.

4. The Consonants are seventeen in number, viz., *Nine* Mutes, subdivided as follows:

	Smooth.	Medial.	Rough.	
Palatals,	κ	γ	χ	Kappa-mutes.
Linguals,	τ	δ	θ	Tau-mutes.
Labials,	π	β	φ	Pi-mutes.

One Sibilant letter, σ, so called from its hissing sound;

Four Liquids, λ, μ, ν, and ρ, so called from their flowing sound; and

Three Double Consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ, so called because formed respectively by the composition of the Smooth, Medial, and Rough Mutes with the letter Sigma, thus:

ζ for δσ
ξ for κσ, γσ, χσ
ψ for πσ, βσ, φσ.

5. The Breathings are two in number, viz.:

Smooth (᾽).
Rough (῾).

One of these must be written over every vowel or diphthong which commences a word. The Smooth Breathing produces no change in the pronunciation of a word. The Rough Breathing has the same effect as if the letter H were written before the first vowel or diphthong; thus:

῾Εκάτον
is pronounced *Hekaton;*
εὗρεν
Heuren.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

6. The following rules of Euphony are to be carefully observed in the formation and derivation of Greek words, viz.:

Rule 1. A Labial or a Palatal occurring before a Lingual is changed into its corresponding Smooth, Medial, or Rough, according as the Lingual is Smooth, Medial, or Rough. E. g.,

τέτριβται is written *τέτριπται.*

Rule 2. A Labial before μ is changed into μ. E. g.,

τέτριπμαι is written *τέτριμμαι.*

Rule 3. A Palatal before μ is changed into γ. E. g.,

τέτευχμαι is written *τέτευγμαι.*

Rule 4. A Lingual before μ is changed into σ. E. g.,

πέπειθμαι is written *πέπεισμαι.*

RULE 5. A Labial before σ unites with it and forms ψ. E. g., τρίβσω is written τρίψω.

RULE 6. A Palatal before σ unites with it and forms ξ. E. g.,

πλέκσω is written πλέξω.

RULE 7. A Lingual before σ is rejected. E. g.,

πλάθσω is written πλάσω.

RULE 8. A Lingual before another Lingual is changed into σ. E. g.,

πέπλαθται is written πέπλασται.

RULE 9. A Lingual before a Palatal is rejected. E. g.,

πέπειθκα is written πέπεικα.

RULE 10. The letter σ occurring between two Consonants is rejected. E. g.,

γεγράφσθαι is written γεγράφθαι.

RULE 11. The letter ν before a Labial is changed into μ. E. g.,

ενβάλλω is written εμβάλλω.

RULE 12. The letter ν before a Palatal is changed into γ. E. g.,

συνκάλεω is written συγκάλεω.

RULE 13. The letter ν before another Liquid is changed into that same Liquid. E. g.,

συνρίπτω is written συῤῥίπτω.

RULE 14. The letter ν before σ or ζ is dropped. E. g.,

δαίμονσι is written δαίμοσι.

RULE 15. When ν and a Lingual are rejected before σ, the preceding short vowel is lengthened, and ε becomes ει; ο becomes ου; ᾰ, ῐ, ῠ become respectively ᾱ, ῑ, and ῡ, E. g., γέροντσι is written γέρουσι.

RULE 16. A Smooth Mute ending a word is changed into its corresponding Rough before an aspirated vowel beginning the next word. E. g.,

ἀπο ὗν is first written ἀπ' ὗν, and then ἀφ' ὗν.

RULE 17. If two successive syllables begin with a Rough Mute, the first is changed into its own smooth. E. g.,

φεφίληκα is written *πεφίληκα*.

RULE 18. The letter *ρ* in the beginning of a word is doubled when a short vowel is prefixed to it. E. g.,

ἔρευκα is written *ἐῤῥευκα*.

RULE 19. Words ending in *σι*, and verbs of the third person ending in *ε* or *ι*, annex *ν* to these terminations when the next word begins with a vowel, or before a pause. E. g.,

ἐστί is written *ἐστίν*.

7. The following words violate the preceding rules. Let the pupil correct them, repeating the rule by which the correction is made:

ἔλιπε ὅν	*ἔθηκ' ὁ*	*ὤθμαι*	*λείπσω*	*λήβσω*
φασί ἔκ—	*φέφακα*	*συνπλέκω*	*σύνγονος*	*ἐπράγθην*
ἔλεγε οὕς	*θέθεικα*	*ἐνβαίνω*	*ἐνχέω*	*ἐνβάλλω*
εἶπε	*ἄγσει*	*συνφέρω*	*συνξέω*	*τύπτοντσι*
παισί	*πλέκσω*	*ἔνψυχος*	*ἐνλείπω*	*τυπθέντσι*
εἰσί	*ἅφσαι*	*ἐνκλίνω*	*συνμένω*	*πένθσομαι*
νόσφι	*πείθσω*	*χέχρημαι*	*συνρέω*	*λέοντσι*
τυπθῶ	*ἄνυτσον*	*ἔχεις*	*σύνληψις*	*ἵσταντσι*
θάφτω	*λέλειπμαι*	*ἔρευκα*	*τετύπσθαι*	*κρύβτω*

8. A vowel preceded by another vowel, with which it does not unite and form a diphthong, is said to be pure. A pure vowel often combines with the one immediately preceding it, and forms one *long* syllable. This is called contraction, and commonly takes place according to the following rules, viz.:

αα are contracted into *α*, as *μνάα μνᾶ*.
αᾳ — *ᾳ*, as *μνάᾳ μνᾷ*.
ααι — *αι*, as *μνάαι μναῖ*.
αε — *ᾱ*, as *τίμαε τίμᾱ*.
αει — *ᾳ*, as *τιμάει τιμᾷ*.
αη are contracted into *ᾱ*, as *τιμάητε τιμᾶτε*.
αῃ — *ᾳ*, as *τιμάῃς τιμᾷς*.
αϊ — *ᾳ*, as *ἀάσσω ᾄσσω*.
αο — *ω*, as *τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν*.
αοι — *ῳ*, as *τιμάοιμεν τιμῷμεν*.

αου are contracted into *ω*, as *τιμάουσι τιμῶσι.*
αω — *ω*, as *τιμάω τιμῶ.*
εα — *η*, as *γέα γῆ.* Sometimes into *ᾱ*, as *χρύσεα χρυσᾶ, ὑγιέα ὑγιᾶ.*
εᾳ — *ᾳ*, as *χρυσέᾳ χρυσῇ.*
εαι — *ᾳ* or *αι*, as *τύπτεαι τύπτιᾳ, χρύσεαι χρύσαῖ.*
εε — *ει*, as *φίλεε φίλει.* Sometimes into *η*, as *τριήρεε τριήρη.*
εει — *ει*, as *φιλέεις φιλεῖς.*
εη — *η*, as *φιλέητε φιλῆτε.*
εῃ — *ῃ*, as *φιλέῃς φιλῇς.*
εἰ — *ει*, as *πόλεϊ πόλει.*
εο — *ου*, as *φιλέομεν φιλοῦμεν.*
εοι — *οι*, as *φιλέοιμεν φιλοῖμεν.*
εου — *ου*, as *φιλέουσι φιλοῦσι.*
εω — *ω*, as *φιλέω φιλῶ.*
ηε — *η*, as *τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα.*
ηει — *ῃ*, as *τιμήεις τιμῇς.*
ηϊ — *ῃ*, as *Θρῄϊσσα Θρῇσσα.*
ιε — *ῑ*, as *πόλιες πόλῑς.*
ιι — *ῑ*, as *πόλιι πόλῑ.*
οα are contracted into *ω* or *ᾱ*, as *ἠχόα ἠχώ, ἁπλόα ἁπλᾶ.*
οαι — *αι*, as *διπλόαι διπλαῖ.*
οε — *ου*, as *δηλόετε δηλοῦτε.*
οει — *ου*, as *δηλόειν δηλοῦν.* Verbs in *οω* contract the endings *οει* and *οεις* into *οι* and *οις*, as *δηλόει δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς.*
οη — *ω*, as *δηλόητε δηλῶτε.* Sometimes into *η*, as *διπλόη διπλῆ.*
οῃ — *οι*, as *δηλόῃς δηλοῖς.* This contraction occurs only in verbs in *οω.* Verbs in *ωμι* contract *οῃ* into *ῳ.*
οϊ — *οι*, as *ἠχόϊ ἠχοῖ.*
οο — *ου*, as *δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν.*
οοι — *οι*, as *δηλόοιμεν δηλοῖμεν.*
οου — *ου*, as *δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι.*
οω — *ω*, as *δηλόω δηλῶ.*
οῳ — *ῳ*, as *πλόῳ πλῷ.*
νε — *ῡ*, as *ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς.*
νϊ — *νι*, as *πληθύϊ πληθυῖ.*
ωι — *ῳ*, as *λωΐων λῴων.*

The following words violate the preceding rules. Let the pupil correct them, referring in each instance to the concurring vowels in the list above by which the correction is made:

Δημοσθένεες	*Δημοςθένεε*	*Λητόος*	*μελιτόεν*
Δημοσθένεος	*ἔαρ*	*Δημοσθένεα*	*Λητόα*
χρέεα	*Δημοσθένεϊ*	*Λητόϊ*	*Ηρακλέης*
φιλέω	*φιλέεις*	*δηλόω*	*δηλόητε*
Δημοσθενέοιν	*δηλόοι*	*δηλόου*	*δηλόῃ*
τιμάομεν	*τιμάω*	*λάας*	*τίμαε*
τιμάουσι	*τιμάει*	*τιμάῃ*	*τιμάεις*
κέραϊ	*κέρας -ατος*	*ὄφιες*	*ὄφιι*
βότρυες	*τιθήαι*	*τιμήεν*	*κέραα*
κεράοιν	*μέρεος*	*μέρεϊ*	*μέρεε*
μερέοιν	*μέρεα*	*μερέων*	*πόλεϊ*
πόλεες	*φειδόος*	*φειδόϊ*	*φειδόᾳ*

κέρατος	κεράτοιν	φιλέῃ	φιλέοι
κέρατι	κέρατα	τιμάῃ	τιμάοι
κέρατε	κεράτων	δηλόῃ	δηλόοι
βόες	ἠθέε	σάος	σόας

ACCENTS.

9. The accents are three:

The acute (´); as, ζωή, *life.*

The grave (`); as, καὶ, *and;* τὶς, *some one.*

The circumflex (~), composed of the acute and grave; as, γῆ, *land.*

When words are accented on the last syllable, they are called *oxytones;* when not, *barytones.*

PUNCTUATION.

10. The Greek has the following punctuation marks:

Comma	[,]
Colon	[·]
Period	[.]
Interrogation	[;]
Apostrophe	[’]
Coronis	[’]
Marks of quantity	[¯] and [˘]
Marks of parenthesis . . .	[( )]
Mark of diæresis	[¨]
Mark of admiration	[!]

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

11. The Greek Language has Nine Parts of Speech, viz.:

Noun, Adjective, Article, Participle, Pronoun, and Verb —which are declined; and Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction—which are not declined.

12. There are Three Persons: First, Second, and Third.

13. There are Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

14. There are Three Numbers: the Singular, denoting one; the Dual, denoting two; and the Plural, denoting more than one.

15. There are Five Cases: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

16. There are Three Declensions: First, Second, and Third.

The First Declension has four terminations, viz.: α, η, αϛ, ηϛ.

The Second Declension has two terminations, viz.: οϛ, ον.

The Third Declension has nine terminations, viz.: α, ι, υ, ω, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

SOME GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

17. (*a*) The Nominative and Vocative are usually alike in the Singular, and always alike in the Dual and Plural.

(*b*) The Dative Singular always ends in ι, annexed or subscribed.

(*c*) The Genitive Plural always ends in ων.

(*d*) The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters are the same in all three Numbers, and these Cases in the Plural end always in α.

(*e*) In the Dual Number, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are alike, as also are the Genitive and Dative.

18. The following Table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations of the Three Declensions.

	I. Declen.		II. Declen.	III. Declen.
			Singular.	
N.	α, η	ᾱς, ης	ος Neut. ον	—
G.	ᾱς — ης	ου	ου	ος
D.	ᾳ — ῃ		ῳ	ῐ
A.	αν — ην		ον	ᾰ — ν Neut. like the Nom.
V.	α — η		ε Neut. ον	—
			Dual.	
N. A. V.	ᾱ		ω	ε
G. D.	αιν		οιν	οιν
			Plural.	
N.	αι		οι Neut. ᾰ	ες Neut. ᾰ
G.	ῶν		ων	ων
D.	αις		οις	σῐ
A.	ᾱς		ους Neut. ᾰ	ᾰς Neut. ᾰ
V.	αι		οι Neut. ᾰ	ες Neut. ᾰ

19. The Stem of a Noun is found by striking off the termination of the Genitive Singular. The above terminations, added to the remainder, will give the Cases of any Noun.

FIRST DECLENSION.

20. Nouns ending in α and η are Feminine; those ending in ας and ης are Masculine. They are declined as follows, viz.:

S. ἡ (*honor*)	*D.* (*two honors*)	*P.* (*honors*)
N. τῑμή	N. τιμά	N. τιμαί
G. τιμῆς	G. τιμαῖν	G. τιμῶν
D. τιμῇ	D. τιμαῖν	D. τιμαῖς
A. τιμήν	A. τιμά	A. τιμάς
V. τιμή	V. τιμά	V. τιμαί
S. ἡ (*muse*)	D. (*two muses*)	*P.* (*muses*)
N. μοῦσα	N. μούσα	N. μοῦσαι
G. μούσης	G. μούσαιν	G. μουσῶν
D. μούσῃ	D. μούσαιν	D. μούσαις
A. μοῦσαν	A. μούσα	A. μούσας
V. μοῦσα	V. μούσα	V. μοῦσαι

S. ὁ (*publican*)	*D.* (*two publicans*)	*P.* (*publicans*)
N. τελώνης	N. τελώνα	N. τελῶναι
G. τελώνου	G. τελώναιν	G. τελωνῶν
D. τελώνῃ	D. τελώναιν	D. τελώναις
A. τελώνην	A. τελώνα	A. τελώνας
V. τελώνη	V. τελώνα	V. τελῶναι

S. ὁ (*steward*)	*D.* (*two stewards*)	*P.* (*stewards*)
N. ταμίας	N. ταμία	N. ταμίαι
G. ταμίου	G. ταμίαιν	G. ταμιῶν
D. ταμίᾳ	D. ταμίαιν	D. ταμίαις
A. ταμίαν	A. ταμία	A. ταμίας
V. ταμία	V. ταμία	V. ταμίαι

Nouns in α pure, ρα, and some others, retain the α throughout the Singular. E. g., σοφία, σοφίας, σοφίᾳ, σοφίαν; χαρά, χαρᾶς, χαρᾷ, χαράν.

S. ἡ (*house*)	*D.* (*two houses*)	*P.* (*houses*)
N. οἰκία	N. οἰκία	N. οἰκίαι
G. οἰκίας	G. οἰκίαιν	G. οἰκιῶν
D. οἰκίᾳ	D. οἰκίαιν	D. οἰκίαις
A. οἰκίαν	A. οἰκία	A. οἰκίας
V. οἰκία	V. οἰκία	V. οἰκίαι

CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

21. Some Nouns of the first declension are contracted by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations α, η, ας, ης; except εα not preceded by a vowel or ρ, which is contracted into ᾶ, thus:

μνάα, ᾶ, mina.	*ἐρέα, ᾶ, wool.*	*γέα, γῆ, earth.*	*γαλέη, ῆ, weasel.*
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, ᾶ	N. ἐρ-έα, ᾶ	N. γ-έᾱ, ῆ	N. γαλ-έη, ῆ
G. μν-άας, ᾶς	G. ἐρ-έας, ᾶς	G. γ-έας, ῆς	G. γαλ-έης, ῆς
D. μν-άᾳ, ᾷ	D. ἐρ-έᾳ, ᾷ	D. γ-έᾳ, ῇ	D. γαλ-έῃ, ῇ
A. μν-άαν, ᾶν	A. ἐρ-έαν, ᾶν	A. γ-έαν, ῆν	A. γαλ-έην, ῆν
V. μν-άα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ἐρ-έα, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. γαλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

ἁπλόη, ῆ, simplicity.	*Ἑρμέας, ῆς, Mercury.*	*Ἀπελλέης, ῆς, Apelles.*
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἁπλ-όη, ῆ	N. Ἑρμ-έας, ῆς	N. Ἀπελλ-έης, ῆς
G. ἁπλ-όης, ῆς	G. Ἑρμ-έου, οῦ	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, οῦ
D. ἁπλ-όῃ, ῇ	D. Ἑρμ-έᾳ, ῇ	D. Ἀπελλ-έῃ, ῇ
A. ἁπλ-όην, ῆν	A. Ἑρμ-έαν, ῆν	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, ῆν
V. ἁπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	V. Ἑρμ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

σελήνη, *the moon.*	γλῶσσα, *the tongue.*	εἰρήνη, *peace.*
σοφιστής, *a sophist.*	ἀγορά, *the forum.*	σοφία, *wisdom.*
πέλεια, *a dove.*	τεχνίτης, *an artist.*	μέλαινα, *black.*
Αἰνείας, *Æneas.*	ἡδονή, *pleasure.*	τάλαινα, *miserable.*
γέφυρα, *a bridge.*	γωνία, *an angle.*	δίκη, *justice.*
λύσσα, *frenzy.*	βία, *force.*	βουλή, *counsel.*
κιθαριστής, *a harper.*	αὔρα, *a breeze.*	μάχαιρα, *a sword.*
Ἀναξαγόρας, *Anaxagoras.*	ἀνία, *sadness.*	φρονηματίας, *high-minded.*
	ἀγωνιστής, *a wrestler.*	

SECOND DECLENSION.

22. Nouns ending in ος are Masculine, and rarely Feminine. Those ending in ον are Neuter. They are declined as follows, viz.:

S. ὁ (*word*)	*D.* (*two words*)	*P.* (*words*)
N. λόγος	N. λόγω	N. λόγοι
G. λόγου	G. λόγοιν	G. λόγων
D. λόγῳ	D. λόγοιν	D. λόγοις
A. λόγον	A. λόγω	A. λόγους
V. λόγε	V. λόγω	V. λόγοι
S. τὸ (*fig*)	*D.* (*two figs*)	*P.* (*figs*)
N. σῦκον	N. σύκω	N. σῦκα
G. σύκου	G. σύκοιν	G. σύκων
D. σύκῳ	D. σύκοιν	D. σύκοις
A. σῦκον	A. σύκω	A. σῦκα
V. σῦκον	V. σύκω	V. σῦκα
S. ὁ (*temple*)	*D.* (*two temples*)	*P.* (*temples*)
N. νεώς	N. νεώ	N. νεῳ̃
G. νεώ	G. νεῳ̃ν	G. νεῶν
D. νεῳ̃	D. νεῳ̃ν	D. νεῴς
A. νεών	A. νεώ	A. νεώς
V. νεώς	V. νεώ	V. νεῴ
S. τὸ (*hall*)	*D.* (*two halls*)	*P.* (*halls*)
N. ἀνώγεων	N. ἀνώγεω	N. ἀνώγεω
G. ἀνώγεω	G. ἀνώγειφν	G. ἀνώγεων
D. ἀνώγειῳ	D. ἀνώγειφν	D. ἀνώγειφς
A. ἀνώγεων	A. ἀνώγεω	A. ἀνώγεω
V. ἀνώγεων	V. ἀνώγεω	V. ἀνώγεω

The last two Nouns, νέως and ἀνώγεων, are irregular,

belonging to the Attic Dialect, and are inserted as examples.

CONTRACTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

23. Nouns which end in *οος* and *οον* are contracted, and declined as follows, viz.:

S. ὁ (*mind*)		*D.* (*two minds*)		*P.* (*minds*)	
N.	*νόος*	*νοῦς*	N. *νόω* *νώ*	N.	*νόοι* *νοῖ*
G.	*νόου*	*νοῦ*	G. *νόοιν* *νοῖν*	G.	*νόων* *νῶν*
D.	*νόῳ*	*νῷ*	D. *νόοιν* *νοῖν*	D.	*νόοις* *νοῖς*
A.	*νόον*	*νοῦν*	A. *νόω* *νώ*	A.	*νόους* *νοῦς*
V.	*νόε*	*νοῦ*	V. *νόω* *νώ*	V.	*νόοι* *νοῖ*
S. τὸ (*bone*)		*D.* (*two bones*)		*P.* (*bones*)	
N.	*ὀστέον*	*ὀστοῦν*	N. *ὀστέω* *ὀστώ*	N.	*ὀστέα* *ὀστᾶ*
G.	*ὀστέου*	*ὀστοῦ*	G. *ὀστέοιν* *ὀστοῖν*	G.	*ὀστέων* *ὀστῶν*
D.	*ὀστέῳ*	*ὀστῷ*	D. *ὀστέοιν* *ὀστοῖν*	D.	*ὀστέοις* *ὀστοῖς*
A.	*ὀστέον*	*ὀστοῦν*	A. *ὀστέω* *ὀστώ*	A.	*ὀστέα* *ὀστᾶ*
V.	*ὀστέον*	*ὀστοῦν*	V. *ὀστέω* *ὀστώ*	V.	*ὀστέα* *ὀστᾶ*

WORDS FOR PRACTICE.

ἄγγελος, a messenger.
ἀετός, an eagle.
ἆθλος, a combat.
ἆθλον, a prize.
ἄμπελος, a vine.
ἄργυρος, silver.
πλόος, a voyage.
ἀργύριον, silver.
ἔργον, work.
μῆλον, an apple.
νότος, the south wind.
οἶκος, a house.
παιδίον, a child.
ῥόος, a stream.
ῥόδον, a rose.
σίδηρος, iron.
στρατός, an army.
φορτίον, a burden.
χαλκός, copper.
χρυσός, gold.
χνόος, down.

THIRD DECLENSION.

24. Nouns of the Third Declension ending in

ευς	*ας*—*αδος*	*α*
ας—*αντος*	*της*—*τητος*	*ι*
ων	*αυς*	*ν*
ους—*οντος*	*ως*	*ας*—*ατος*
εις—*εντος*	*ω*—*οος*	*ος*
αν	and verbals in	*ορ*
υν	*ις*	
ης—*ητος*		
ως—*ωτος*		
ηρ		
ωρ		

are Masculine. | are Feminine. | are Neuter.

They are declined as follows, viz.:

ὁ σωτὴρ, savior.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ὴρ		N. σωτ-ῆρες
G. σωτ-ῆρος	N. A. V. σωτ-ῆρε	G. σωτ-ήρων
D. σωτ-ῆρι		D. σωτ-ῆρσι
A. σωτ-ῆρα	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν	A. σωτ-ῆρας
V. σῶτ-ερ		V. σωτ-ῆρες

τὸ σῶμα, body.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α		N. σώμ-ατα
G. σώμ-ᾰτος	N. A. V. σώμ-ατε	G. σωμ-άτων
D. σώμ-ατι		D. σώμ-ασι
A. σῶμ-α	G. D. σων-άτοιν	A. σώμ-ατα
V. σῶμ-α		V. σώμ-ατα

ὁ παιὰν, pæan.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-ὰν		N. παι-ᾶνες
G. παι-ᾶνος	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε	G. παι-άνων
D. παι-ᾶνι		D. παι-ᾶσι
A. παι-άνα	G. D. παι-άνοιν	A. παι-ᾶνας
V. παι-άν		V. παι-ᾶνες

ἡ λαῖλαψ, storm.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλα-ψ		N. λαίλα-πες
G. λαίλᾰ-πος	N. A. V. λαίλα-πε	G. λαιλά-πων
D. λαίλα-πι		D. λαίλα-ψι
A. καίλα-πα	G. D. λαιλά-ποιν	A. λαίλα-πας
V. λαῖλα-ψ		V. λαίλα-πες

ὁ ϑώς, jackall.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ϑ-ὼς		N. ϑ-ῶες
G. ϑωὸς	N. A. V. ϑ-ῶε	G. ϑ-ώων
D. ϑ-ωῖ		D. ϑ-ωσὶ
A. ϑ-ῶα	G. D. ϑ-ωοῖν	A. ϑ-ῶας
V. ϑ-ώς		V. ϑ-ῶες

	ὁ, vulture.	*ὁ, Arab.*	*ὁ, raven.*	*ὁ, ἡ, goat.*	*ἡ, hair.*	*ἡ, woman.*
S. N.	γύψ	Ἄραψ	κόραξ	αἴξ	θρίξ	γυνή
G.	γυπός	Ἄραβος	κόρακος	αἰγός	τριχός	γυναικός
D.	γυπί	Ἄραβι	κόρακι	αἰγί	τριχί	γυναικί
A.	γῦπα	Ἄραβα	κόρακα	αἶγα	τρίχα	γυναῖκα
V.						γύναι

	ὁ, *vulture.*	ὁ, *Arab.*	ὁ, *raven.*	ὁ, ἡ, *goat.*	ἡ, *hair.*	ἡ, *woman.*
D. N.	γῦπε	Ἄραβε	κόρακε	αἶγε	τρίχε	γυναῖκε
G.	γυπoῖν	Ἀράβοιν	κοράκοιν	αἰγοῖν	τριχοῖν	γυναικοῖν
P. N.	γῦπες	Ἄραβες	κόρακες	αἶγες	τρίχες	γυναῖκες
G.	γυπῶν	Ἀράβων	κοράκων	αἰγῶν	τριχῶν	γυναικῶν
D.	γυψί	Ἄραψι	κόραξι	αἰξί	θριξί	γυναιξί
A.	γῦπας	Ἄραβας	κόρακας	αἶγας	τρίχας	γυναῖκας

	ὁ, ἡ, *child.*	ὁ, *foot.*	ἡ, *key.*	ὁ, ἡ, *bird.*
S. N.	παῖς	πούς	κλείς	ὄρνις
G.	παιδός	ποδός	κλειδός	ὄρνῑθος
D.	παιδί	ποδί	κλειδί	ὄρνιθι
A.	παῖδα	πόδα	κλεῖδα, κλεῖν	ὄρνιθα, ὄρνιν
V.	παῖ			
D. N.	παῖδε	πόδε	κλεῖδε	ὄρνιθε
G.	παίδοιν	ποδοῖν	κλειδοῖν	ὀρνίθοιν
P. N.	παῖδες	πόδες	κλεῖδες, κλεῖς	ὄρνιθες, ὄρνεις
G.	παίδων	ποδῶν	κλειδῶν	ὀρνίθων, ὄρνεων
D.	παισί	ποσί	κλεισί	ὄρνισι
A.	παῖδας	πόδας	κλεῖδας, κλεῖς	ὄρνιθας, ὄρνεις, ὄρνῖς

	ὁ, *deity.*	ὁ, *shepherd.*	ἡ, *nose.*	ὁ, *beast.*	ὁ, *orator.*	ἡ, *hand.*
S. N.	δαίμων	ποιμήν	ῥίς	θήρ	ῥήτωρ	χείρ
G.	δαίμονος	ποιμένος	ῥινός	θηρός	ῥήτορος	χειρός
D.	δαίμονι	ποιμένι	ῥινί	θηρί	ῥήτορι	χειρί
A.	δαίμονα	ποιμένα	ῥῖνα	θῆρα	ῥήτορα	χεῖρα
V.	δαῖμον	ποιμήν	ῥίν		ῥήτορ	
D. N.	δαίμονε	ποιμένε	ῥῖνε	θῆρε	ῥήτορε	χεῖρε
G.	δαιμόνοιν	ποιμένοιν	ῥινοῖν	θεροῖν	ῥητόροιν	χεροῖν
P. N.	δαίμονες	ποιμένες	ῥῖνες	θῆρες	ῥήτορες	χεῖρες
G.	δαιμόνων	ποιμένων	ῥινῶν	θηρῶν	ῥητόρων	χειρῶν
D.	δαίμοσι	ποιμέσι	ῥισί	θηρσί	ῥήτορσι	χερσί
A.	δαίμονας	ποιμένας	ῥῖνας	θῆρας	ῥήτορας	χεῖρας

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

25. Nouns of the Third Declension, whose Genitive Singular ends in ος pure, are contracted.

Let the pupil remember that

ε and ο are Short Vowels;

η and ω are their corresponding Long Vowels;

ει and ου are their corresponding Diphthongs.

The following rules are for the contractions of the Third Declension, and for Verbs also:

1. A short vowel followed by itself becomes its own diphthong; as, *βασιλέες*, *βασιλεῖς*.

2. Two consecutive short vowels become *ου*; as, *τείχεος*, *τείχους*.

3. A short vowel before *ι* becomes its own diphthong; as, *τείχεϊ*, *τείχει*.

4. A short vowel before *α* unites with it and becomes its own long; as, *ἔαρ*, *ἦρ*.

5. E before a long vowel or a diphthong is rejected; as, *τειχέων*, *τειχῶν*.

6. O before a long vowel becomes *ω*; before a diphthong it combines with the second vowel of the diphthong; as, *δηλόω*, *δηλῶ*; *δηλοόι*, *δηλῶι*.

7. A before *ο* or *ω* becomes *ω*; before the other vowels it becomes *ᾱ*; as, *σᾶος*, *σῶς*; *τίμαε*, *τίμᾱ*.

8. If the first of two vowels is *ι*, *υ*, or a long vowel, the last is rejected; as, *τιμῆεν*, *τιμῆν*.

EXAMPLES.

S. ἡ (*galley*)	*S.* τὸ (*wall*)
N. τριῆρης	N. τεῖχος
G. τριήρεος τριήρους	G. τειχέος τείχους
D. τριήρεϊ τριήρει	D. τείχεϊ τείχει
A. τριήρεα τριήρη	A. τεῖχος
V. τρίηρες	V. τεῖχος
D. (*two galleys*)	*D.* (*two walls*)
N. A. V. τριήρεε τριήρη	N. A. V. τείχεε τείχη
G. D. τριηρέοιν τριηροῖν	G. D. τειχέοιν τειχοῖν
P. (*galleys*)	*P.* (*walls*)
N. τριήρεες τριήρεις	N. τείχεα τείχη
G. τριηρέων τριηρῶν	G. τειχέων τειχῶν
D. τριήρεσι(ν)	D. τείχεσι(ν)
A. τριήρεας τριήρεις	A. τείχεα τείχη
V. τριήρεες τριήρεις	V. τείχεα τείχη

S. τὸ (*prize*)			*S.* ἡ (*echo*)	
N.	γέρας		N.	ἠχώ
G.	γέραος	γέρως	G.	ἠχόος ἠχοῦς
D.	γέραϊ	γέρᾳ	D.	ἠχόϊ ἠχοῖ
A.	γέρας		A.	ἠχόα ἠχώ
V.	γέρας		V.	ἠχοῖ
D. (*two prizes*)			*D.* (*two echoes*)	
N. A. V.	γέραε	γέρᾱ	N. A. V.	ἠχώ
G. D.	γεράοιν	γερᾷν	G. D.	ἠχοῖν
P. (*prizes*)			*P.* (*echoes*)	
N.	γέραα	γέρᾱ	N.	ἠχοί
G.	γεράων	γερῶν	G.	ἠχῶν
D.	γέρασι(ν)		D.	ἠχοῖς
A.	γέραα	γέρᾱ	A.	ἠχούς
V.	γέραα	γερᾱ	V.	ἠχοί

Proper names in κλέης, contracted κλῆς, undergo a double contraction in the *dative singular*, and sometimes in the *accusative singular*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*Pericles*)			
N.	Περικλέης	Περικλῆς	
G.	Περικλέεος	Περικλέους	
D.	Περικλέεϊ	Περικλέει	Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέεα	Περικλέα	Περικλῆ
V.	Περίκλεες	Περίκλεις	

Nouns in ις, υς, gen. ιος, υος, are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*serpent*)			*S.* ὁ (*fish*)	
N.	ὄφις		N.	ἰχθύς
G.	ὄφιος		G.	ἰχθύος
D.	ὄφι	ὄφῑ	D.	ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ
A.	ὄφιν		A.	ἰχθύν
V.	ὄφι		V.	ἰχθύ
D. (*two serpents*)			D. (*two fishes*)	
N. A. V.	ὄφιε		N. A. V.	ἰχθύε
G. D.	ὀφίοιν		G. D.	ἰχθύοιν
P. (*serpents*)			*P.* (*fishes*)	
N.	ὄφιες	ὄφῑς	N.	ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς
G.	ὀφίων		G.	ἰχθύων
D.	ὄφισι(ν)		D.	ἰχθύσι(ν)
A.	ὄφιας	ὄφῑς	A.	ἰχθύας ἰχθῦς
V.	ὄφιες	ὄφῑς	V.	ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς

τό κρέας, flesh.

Sing.		
N. A. V.	κρέ-ας	
G.	κρέ-ατος	-αος -ως
D.	κρέ-ατι	-αϊ -ᾳ
Dual.		
N. A. V.	κρέ-ατε	-αε -α
G. D.	κρε-άτοιν	-άοιν -ῷν
Plur.		
N. A. V.	κρέ-ατα	-αα -α
G.	κρε-άτων	-άων -ῶν
D.	κρέ-ασι	

τό κέρας, a horn.

Sing.		
N. A. V.	κέρ-ας	
G.	κέρ-ατος	-αος -ως
D.	κέρ-ατι	-αϊ -ᾳ
Dual.		
N. A. V.	κέρ-ατε	-αε -α
G. D.	κερ-άτοιν	-άοιν -ῷν
Plur.		
N. A. V.	κέρ-ατα	-αα -α
G.	κερ-άτων	-άων -ῶν
D.	κέρ-ασι	

ἡ θυγάτηρ, a daughter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N.	θυγάτ-ηρ		N. θυγατ-έρες
G.	θυγατ-έρος, ρός	N. A. V. θύγατ-έρε, ρε	G. θυγατ-έρων
D.	θυγατ-έρι, ρί		D. θυγατ-ράσι
A.	θυγατ-έρα, ρα	G. D. θυγατ-έροιν, ροῖν	A. θυγατ-έρας
V.	θύγατ-ερ		V. θυγατ-έρες

ὁ ἀνήρ, a man.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N.	ἀν-ήρ		N. ἀν-έρες, δρες
G.	ἀν-έρος, δρός	N. A. V. ἀν-έρε, δρε	G. ἀν-έρων, δρῶν
D.	ἀν-έρι, δρί		D. ἀν-δράσι
A.	ἀν-έρα, δρα	G. D. ἀν-έροιν, δροῖν	A. ἀν-έρας, δρας
V.	ἄν-ερ		V. ἀν-έρες, δρες

ὁ πατήρ, a father.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N.	πατ-ήρ		N. πατ-έρες
G.	πατ-έρος, ρός	N. A. V. πατ-έρε, ρε	G. πατ-έρων
D.	πατ-έρι, ρί		D. πατ-ράσι
A.	πατ-έρα	G. D. πατ-έροιν, ροῖν	A. πατ-έρας
V.	πάτ-ερ		V. πατ-έρες

Γαστήρ has γαστῆρσι, as well as γαστράσι, in the dative plural.

Nouns in εύς are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. They generally have ως in the genitive singular. E. g.,

S. ὁ (*king*)	*D.* (*two kings*)	*P.* (*kings*)
N. βασιλεύς		N. βασιλέες βασιλῆς
G. βασιλέως	N. A. V. βασιλέε	G. βασιλέων
D. βασιλεῖ βασιλῆ		D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)
A. βασιλέα	G. D. βασιλέοιν	A. βασιλέας
V. βασιλεῦ		V. βασιλέες βασιλῆς

Most Nouns in ις, ι, υς, υ, change ι and υ into ε in all the cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. Substantives in ις and υς generally change ος into ως. E. g.,

S. ἡ (*state*)	*D.* (*two states*)	*P.* (*states*)
N. πόλις		N. πόλεες πόλεις
G. πόλεως	N. A. V. πόλεε	G. πόλεων
D. πόλεῖ πόλει		D. πόλεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν	G. D. πολέοιν	A. πόλεας πόλεις
V. πόλι		V. πόλεες πόλεις
S. τὸ (*mustard*)	*D.*	*P.*
N. σίνηπι		N. σινήπεα σινήπη
G. σινήπεος	N. A. V. σινήπεε	G. σινηπέων
D. σινήπεῖ σινήπει		D. σινήπεσι(ν)
A. σίνηπι	G. D. σινηπέοιν	A. σινήπεα σινήπη
V. σίνηπι		V. σινήπεα σινήπη
S. ὁ (*cubit*)	*D.* (*two cubits*)	*P.* (*cubits*)
N. πῆχυς		N. πήχεες πήχεις
G. πήχεως	N. A. V. πήχεε	G. πήχεων
D. πήχεῖ πηχει		D. πήχεσι(ν)
A. πῆχυν	G. D. πηχέοιν	A. πήχεας πήχεις
V. πῆχυ		V. πήχεες πήχεις
S. τὸ (*city*)	*D.* (*two cities*)	*P.* (*cities*)
N. ἄστυ		N. ἄστεα ἄστη
G. ἄστεος	N. A. V. ἄστεε	G. ἄστέων
D. ἄστεῖ ἄστει		D. ἄστεσι(ν)
A. ἄστυ	G. D. ἀστέοιν	A. ἄστεα ἄστη
V. ἄστυ		V. ἄστεα ἄστη

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives in Greek have three terminations, two terminations, and one termination. The first termination is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter. They are of the First and Second Declensions, and of the Third Declension. They are declined as follows, viz.:

	S.	ὁ (*wise*)	ἡ (*wise*)	τὸ (*wise*)
N.		σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν
G.		σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ
D.		σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ
A.		σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν
V.		σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν
	D.			
N. A. V.		σοφώ	σοφά	σοφώ
G. D.		σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν
	P.			
N.		σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά
G.		σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
D.		σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς
A.		σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά
V.		σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά

27. Adjectives in ος pure and ρος make their Feminine in α; as:

μακρός, long.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μακρ-ός, ά, όν		N. μακρ-οί, αί, ά
G. μακρ-οῦ, ᾶς, οῦ	N. A. V. μακρ-ώ, ά, ώ	G. μακρ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
D. μακρ-ῷ, ᾷ, ῷ		D. μακρ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
A. μακρ-όν, άν, όν	G. D. μακρ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν	A. μακρ-ούς, άς, ά
V. μακρ-έ, ά, όν		V. μακρ-οί, αί, ά

	S.	ὁ (*worthy*)	ἡ (*worthy*)	τὸ (*worthy*)
N.		ἄξιος	ἀξία	ἄξιον
G.		ἀξίου	ἀξίας	ἀξίου
D.		ἀξίῳ	ἀξίᾳ	ἀξίῳ
A.		ἄξιον	ἀξίαν	ἄξιον
V.		ἄξιε	ἀξία	ἄξιον
	D.			
N. A. V.		ἀξίω	ἀξία	ἀξίω
G. D.		ἀξίοιν	ἀξίαιν	ἀξίοιν

P.	ὁ (*worthy*)	ἡ (*worthy*)	τὸ (*worthy*)
N.	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
G.	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D.	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
A.	ἀξίους	ἀξίας	ἄξία
V.	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

28. Compound and Derivative Adjectives of more than two syllables have usually but two terminations: one for the Masculine and Feminine, and one for the Neuter; as:

S.	ὁ, ἡ (*quiet*)	τὸ (*quiet*)
N.	ἥσυχος	ἥσυχον
G.	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡρύχῳ
A.	ἥσυχον	ἥσυχον
V.	ἥσυχε	ἥσυχον
D.		
N. A. V.	ἡσύχω	ἡσύχω
G. D.	ἡσύχοιν	ἡσύχοιν
P.		
N.	ἥσυχοι	ἥσυχα
G.	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	ἡσύχους	ἥσυχα
V.	ἥσυχοι	ἥσυχα

Adjectives in ως are declined thus:

S.	ὁ, ἡ (*fertile*)	τὸ (*fertile*)
N.	εὔγεως	εὔγεων
G.	εὔγεω	εὔγεω
D.	εὔγεῳ	εὔγεῳ
A.	εὔγεων	εὔγεων
V.	εὔγεως	εὔγεων
D.		
N. A. V.	εὔγεω	εὔγεω
G. D.	εὔγεῳν	εὔγεῳν
P.		
N.	εὔγεῳ	εὔγεω
G.	εὔγεων	εὔγεων
D.	εὔγεῳς	εὔγεῳς
A.	εὔγεως	εὔγεω
V.	εὔγεῳ	εὔγεω

29. Adjectives of the Third Declension have the Masculine and Neuter of the Third Declension, and the Feminine of the First. They are declined as follows:

	ὁ (*sweet*)	ἡ (*sweet*)	τὸ (*sweet*)
S.			
N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
G.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος
D.	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ	γλυκείᾳ	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
D.			
N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεία	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν	γλυκέοιν
P.			
N.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A.	γλυκέας γλυκεῖς	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

	ὁ (*all*)	ἡ (*all*)	τὸ (*all*)
S.			
N.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
D.			
N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν
P.			
N.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
A.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Participles ending in ας are declined like πᾶς.

	ὁ (*giving*)	ἡ (*giving*)	τὸ (*giving*)
S.			
N.	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
A.	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν
V.	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν

	ὁ (*giving*)	ἡ (*giving*)	τὸ (*giving*)
D.			
N. A. V.	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε
G. D.	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν
P.			
N.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
D.	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι(ν)
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
V.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα

	ὁ, ἡ (*ripe*)	τὸ (*ripe*)
S.		
N.	πέπων	πέπον
G.	πέπονος	πέπονος
D.	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	πέπονα	πέπον
V.	πέπον	πέπον
D.		
N. A. V.	πέπονε	πέπονε
G. D.	πεπόνοιν	πεπόνοιν
P.		
N.	πέπονες	πέπονα
G.	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	πέποσι(ν)	πέποσι(ν)
A.	πέπονας	πέπονα
V.	πέπονες	πέπονα

	ὁ	ἡ	τὸ
S.			
N.	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖα	τετυφός
G.	τετυφότος	τετυφυίας	τετυφότος
D.	τετυφότι	τετυφυίᾳ	τετυφότι
A.	τετυφότα	τετυφυῖαν	τετυφός
V.	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖα	τετυφός
D.			
N. A. V.	τετυφότε	τετυφυία	τετυφότε
G. D.	τετυφότοιν	τετυφυίαιν	τετυφότοιν
P.			
N.	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα
G.	τετυφότων	τετυφυιῶν	τετυφότων
D.	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφυίαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
A.	τετυφότας	τετυφυίας	τετυφότα
V.	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα

Participles ending in ως are declined like τετυφώς.

S.	ὁ, ἡ (*true*)		τὸ (*true*)	
N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές	
G.	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθέϊ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέϊ	ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές	
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές	
D.				
N. A. V.	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ
G. D.	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν
P.				
N.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)		ἀληθέσι(ν)	
A.	ἀληθέας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ
V.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ

S.	ὁ (*placing*)	ἡ (*placing*)	τὸ (*placing*)
N.	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
G.	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν
V.	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
D.			
N. A. V.	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	τιθέντοιν	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντοιν
P.			
N.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
G.	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	τιθεῖσι(ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι(ν)
A.	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα

Participles ending in εις are declined like τιθείς.

S.	ὁ (*showing*)	ἡ (*showing*)	τὸ (*showing*)
N.	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
D.			
N. A. V.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν

P.	ὁ (*showing*)	ἡ (*showing*)	τὸ (*showing*)
N.	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	δεικνῦσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι(ν)
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δειλνύντα

Adjectives in ων, genitive οντος, have three endings: ων, ουσα, ον. E. g., ἑκών, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκόν.

S.	ὁ (*willing*)	ἡ (*willing*)	τὸ (*willing*)
N.	ἑκών	ἑκοῦσα	ἑκόν
G.	ἑκόντος	ἑκούσης	ἑκόντος
D.	ἑκόντι	ἑκούσῃ	ἑκόντι
A.	ἑκόντα	ἑκοῦσαν	ἑκόν
V.	ἑκών	ἑκοῦσα	ἑκόν
D.			
N. A. V.	ἑκόντε	ἑκούσα	ἑκόντε
G. D.	ἑκόντοιν	ἑκούσαιν	ἑκόντοιν
P.			
N.	ἑκόντες	ἑκοῦσαι	ἑκόντα
G.	ἑκόντων	ἑκουσῶν	ἑκόντων
D.	ἑκοῦσι(ν)	ἑκούσαις	ἑκοῦσι(ν)
A.	ἑκόντας	ἑκούσας	ἑκόντα
V.	ἑκόντες	ἑκοῦσαι	ἑκόντα

Participles ending in ων are declined like ἑκών.

S.	ὁ (*much*)	ἡ (*much*)	τὸ (*much*)
N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P.	(*many*)	(*many*)	(*many*)
N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
S.	ὁ (*great*)	ἡ (*great*)	τὸ (*great*)
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα

	ὁ (*great*)	ἡ (*great*)	τὸ (*great*)
D.			
N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν
P.			
N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα

	S. ὁ, ἡ (*pleasanter*)	τὸ (*pleasanter*)
N.	ἡδίων	ἥδῖον
G.	ἡδίονος	ἡδίονος
D.	ἡδίονι	ἡδίονι
A.	ἡδίονα ἡδίω	ἥδιον
D.		
N. A.	ἡδίονε	ἡδίονε
G. D.	ἡδιόνοιν	ἡδιόνοιν
P.		
N.	ἡδίονες ἡδίους	ἡδίονα ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων	ἡδιόνων
D.	ἡδίοσι(ν)	ἡδίοσι(ν)
A.	ἡδίονας ἡδίους	ἡδίονα ἡδίω

	τέρην, *tender.* Sing.			τιμῆς, *honored.* Sing.		
N.	τέρ-ην,	εινα,	εν	τιμ-ῆς,	ῆσσα,	ῆν
G.	τέρ-ενος,	είνης,	ενος	τιμ-ήντος,	ήσσης,	ήντος
D.	τέρ-ενι,	είνῃ,	ενι	τιμ-ήντι,	ήσσῃ,	ήντι
A.	τέρ-ενα,	ειναν,	εν	τιμ-ήντα,	ῆσσαν,	ῆν
V.	τέρ-εν,	εινα,	εν	τιμ-ῆν,	ῆσσα,	ῆν
	Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	τέρ-ενε,	είνα,	ενε	τιμ-ήντε,	ήσσᾳ,	ῆντε
G. D.	τερ-ένοιν,	είναιν,	ένοιν	τιμ-ήντοιν,	ήσσαιν,	ήντοιν
	Plur.			Plur.		
N.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα	τιμ-ῆντες,	ῆσσαι,	ῆντα
G.	τερ-ένων,	εινῶν,	ένων	τιμ-ήντων,	ησσῶν,	ήντων
D.	τέρ-εσι,	είναις,	εσι	τιμ-ῆσι,	ήσσαις,	ῆσι
A.	τέρ-ενας,	είνας,	ενα	τιμ-ήντας,	ήσσας,	ῆντα
V.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα	τιμ-ῆντες,	ῆσσαι,	ῆντα

The syncopated Perf. Part. of ἱστημι, *to stand*, is declined as follows, viz.:

ἱστημι, to stand.

Sing.

N.	ἑστ-ώς,	ὦσα,	ὡς
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος,	ὡσης,	ῶτος
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι,	ὦσῃ,	ῶτι
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα,	ὦσαν,	ὡς
V.	ἑστ-ώς,	ὦσα,	ὡς

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἑστ-ῶτε,	ὡσα,	ὦτε
G. D.	ἑστ-ώτοιν,	ὡσαιν,	ὡτοιν

Plur.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ὦσαι,	ὦτα
G.	ἑστ-ώτων,	ωσῶν,	ὡτων
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι,	ὡσαις,	ῶσι
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας,	ὡσας,	ῶτα
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ὦσαι,	ῶτα

μέλας, black.

Sing.

N.	μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν
G.	μελ-ανος,	αίνης,	ανος
D.	μέλ-ανι,	αίνῃ,	ανι
A.	μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν
V.	μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν

Dual.

N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε,	αίνα,	ανε
G. D.	μελ-άνοιν,	αίναιν,	άνοιν

Plur.

N.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα
G.	μελ-άνων,	αινῶν,	άνων
D.	μέλ-ασι,	αίναις,	ασι
A.	μέλ-ανας,	αίνας,	ανα
V.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα

NUMERALS.

30. The Cardinal Numbers εἷς, δύο, τρεῖς, and τέσσαρες, are declined below. The remainder, as far as a hundred, are indeclinable. The numbers above one hundred are again declinable like the plural of Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions; as, διακόσιοι—αι—α, *Two Hundred.*

εἷς, one, sing.

N.	εἷς,	μία,	ἕν
G.	ἑνὸς,	μιᾶς,	ἑνὸς
D.	ἑνὶ,	μιᾷ,	ἑνὶ
A.	ἕνα,	μίαν,	ἕν

δύο, two, dual

N. A. δύο or δύω

G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν

δύο, two, plur.

G. δυῶν

D. δυσί

τρεῖς, three, plur.

N.	τρεῖς,	τρία
G.	τριῶν	
D.	τρισὶ	
A.	τρεῖς,	τρία

τέσσαρ-ες, four, plur.

N.	τέσσαρ-ες,	α
G.	τεσσάρ-ων	
D.	τέσσαρ-σι	
A.	τέσσαρ-ας,	α

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

31. The degrees of Comparison are regularly formed by adding τερος for the Comparative and τατος for the Superlative to the Positive; as:

απλους—απλουστερος—απλουστατος;

μακαρ—μακαρτεος—μακαρτατος.

Adjectives in ος drop ς, and, if the penult is short, lengthen it; as:

δίκαιος—δικαιότερος—δικαιότατος;
σοφός—σοφώτερος—σοφώτατος.

Adjectives in ας, ης, and υς annex τερος and τατος to the Neuter; as:

μέλας (Neuter μέλαν)—μελάντερος—μελάντατος;
ασθένης (Neuter ασθένες)—ασθενέστερος—ασθενέστατος.

Adjectives in ων and ην annex τερος and τατος to the Nominative Plural; as:

σώφρων (Plural σώφρονες)—σωφρονέστερος—σοφρονέστατος;
τέρην (τέρενες)—τερενέστερος—τερενέστατος.

Adjectives in ειις drop the ι, and those in ξ change ες of the Nominative Plural into ιστερος—ιστατος; as:

χαρίεις—χαριέστερος—χαριέστατος;
βλάξ (Plural βλάκες)—βλακίστερος—βλακίστατος.

Some Adjectives, ending in υς and ρος, change the terminations into ων for the Comparative, and into ιστος for the Superlative; as:

ἡδύς—ἡδίων—ἥδιστος;
ἐχθρος—ἐχθίων—ἔχθιστος.

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.:

ἀγαθὸς, *good*,	ἀμείνων,	ἄγαθώτατος.
	βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
	κρείσσων, κρείττων, κάρρων,	κράτιστος.
κακὸς, *bad*,	κακώτερος, κακίων,	κάκιστος.
	χείρων, χερείων,	χείριστος.
ὀλίγος, *not much*,	ὀλίζων, ἐλάττων,	ὀλίγιστος.

καλὸς, *fair*,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, *long*,	μακρότερος,	μακρότατος.
	μάσσων,	μήκιστος.
μέγας, *great*,	μείζων,	μέγιστος.
μικρὸς, *small*,	μικρότερος,	
	μείων,	μεῖστος.
ὀλίγος, *few*,	ὀλίζων,	ὀλίγιστος.
πολὺς, *many*,	πλέων,	
	πλείων,	πλεῖστος.
ῥᾴδιος, *easy*,	ῥᾴων,	ῥᾷστος.
τερπνὸς, *agreeable*,	τερπνότερος,	τερπνότατος.
	τερπνίων,	τερπνίστος.
φίλος, *friendly*,	φίλτερος,	φίλτατος.
	φιλίων,	φίλιστος.

ARTICLE.

32. The Article ὁ, *the*, is declined as follows:

S.	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*	*D.*	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*	*P.*	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	N.	τώ	τά	τώ	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	A.	τώ	τά	τώ	A.	τούς	τάς	τά

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

33. The Personal Pronouns are ἐγώ, σύ, Ἴ. The Nominative Ἴ is obsolete.

S.	(*I*)	*S.*	(*thou*)	*S.*	(*he, she, it*)
N.	ἐγώ	N.	σύ	N.	Ἴ
G.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	G.	σοῦ	G.	οὗ
D.	ἐμοί, μοί	D.	σοί	D.	οἷ
A.	ἐμέ, μέ	A.	σέ	A.	ἕ
D.	(*we two*)	*D.*	(*you two*)	*D.*	(*they two*)
N.A.	νῶϊ, νώ	N.A.	σφῶϊ, σφώ	N.A.	σφωέ
G.D.	νῶϊν, νῷν	G.D.	σφῶϊν, σφῷν	G.D.	σφωΐν
P.	(*we*)	*P.*	(*ye, you*)	*P.*	(*they*)
N.	ἡμεῖς	N.	ὑμεῖς	N.	σφεῖς n. σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	G.	ὑμῶν	G.	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	D.	ὑμῖν	D.	σφίσι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	A.	ὑμᾶς	A.	σφᾶς n. σφέα

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

The Possessive Pronouns signify possession. They are formed from the Personal Pronouns. They are *ἐμός*, *σός*, *ὅς*, etc., and are declined like *σοφος*.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

These are *ἐμαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, *ἑαυτοῦ*. They have no Nominative. They are declined as in the oblique cases of *αὐτός*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

The Interrogative Pronoun *τίς*, *who? which? what?* is declined in the following manner:

S. M. F.	*N.*	*D. M. F. N.*	*P. M. F.*	*N.*
N. *τίς*	*τί*	N. *τίνε*	N. *τίνες*	*τίνα*
G. *τίνος, τοῦ*	*τίνος, τοῦ*	G. *τίνοιν*	G. *τίνων*	*τίνων*
D. *τίνι, τῷ*	*τίνι, τῷ*	D. *τίνοιν*	D. *τίσι(ν)*	*τίσι(ν)*
A. *τίνα*	*τί*	A. *τίνε*	A. *τίνας*	*τίνα*

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

The Indefinite Pronoun *τὶς* (grave accent), *any*, *certain*, *some*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F.	*N.*	*D. M. F. N.*	*P. M. F.*	*N.*
N. *τὶς*	*τὶ*	N. *τινὲ*	N. *τινὲς*	*τινὰ*
G. *τινὸς, τοῦ*	*τινὸς, τοῦ*	G. *τινοῖν*	G. *τινῶν*	*τινῶν*
D. *τινὶ, τῷ*	*τινὶ, τῷ*	D. *τινοῖν*	D. *τισί(ν)*	*τισί(ν)*
A. *τινὰ*	*τὶ*	A. *τινὲ*	A. *τινὰς*	*τινὰ, ἅσσα*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*, and *ἐκεῖνος*.

Ὅδε is simply the Article with the inseparable particle *δὲ*. Thus, *ὅδε*, *ἥδε*, *τόδε*, G. *τοῦδε*, *τῆσδε*.

Οὗτος is declined as follows:

S. M. (*this*)	*F.* (*this*)	*N.* (*this*)
N. *οὗτος*	*αὕτη*	*τοῦτο*
G. *τούτου*	*ταύτης*	*τούτου*
D. *τούτῳ*	*ταύτῃ*	*τούτῳ*
A. *τοῦτον*	*ταύτην*	*τοῦτο*

	D. (*these two*)	(*these two*)	(*these two*)
N. A.	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω
G. D.	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν
	P. (*these*)	(*these*)	(*these*)
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

	M. (*this*)	*F.*	*N.*		*M.* (*this*)	*F.*	*N.*
N.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	N.	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
G.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	G.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τωνδε
D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	D.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοισδε
A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τοδε	A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

N. A.	τώδε	τάδε	τώδε
G. D.	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοῖνδε

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. The Relative Pronoun ὅς, *who, which, that*, is declined as follows:

S.	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*	*D.*	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*	*P.*	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N.	ὥ	ἅ	ὥ	N.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G.	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν	G.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
D.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	D	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	A.	ὥ	ἅ	ὥ	A.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

2. The Relative ὅστις, *whoever, who*, is compounded of ὅς and the Indefinite Pronoun τὶς, which are separately declined. Thus:

S.	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G.	οὑτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὑτινος, ὅτου
D.	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
A.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι
P.			
N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα, ἄττα
G.	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
D.	οἷστισι(ν), ὅτοισι(ν)	αἷστισι(ν)	οἷστισι(ν), ὅτοισι(ν)
A.	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα, ἄττα

INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

The Intensive Pronoun αὐτός has three different meanings, viz.:

1. In the Nominative Case always, and in the Oblique Cases when it stands first in the sentence, *αὐτός* has the force of the English *self*; as, Ἐγὼ *αὐτός*, *I myself*.

2. In the Oblique Cases, when *not* the first word in the clause, it means *him*, *her*, *it*, etc.

3. With the Article *before* it, it always means *the same*; as, *ὁ αὐτὸς δοῦλος*, *the same slave*. It is declined as follows:

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	*αὐτ-ός*	*-ή* *-ό*	N. A.			N.	*αὐτ-οί*	*-αί* *-ά*
G.	*αὐτ-οῦ*	*-ῆς* *-οῦ*	*αὐτ-ώ*	*-ά*	*-ώ*	G.	*αὐτ-ῶν*	*-ῶν* *-ῶν*
D.	*αὐτ-ῷ*	*-ῇ* *-ῷ*	G. D.			D.	*αὖτ-οῖς*	*-αῖς* *-οῖς*
A.	*αὐτ-όν*	*-ήν* *-ό*	*αὐτ-οῖν*	*-αῖν*	*-οῖν*	A.	*αὐτ-ούς*	*-άς* *-ά*

In the same manner are declined:

ἄλλος	*ἄλλη*	*ἄλλο*	*another*
ὅς	*ἥ*	*ὅ*	*who, which*
ἐκεῖνος	*ἐκείνη*	*ἐκεῖνο*	*that*

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

The Reciprocal Pronoun *ἀλλήλων*, *of one another*, is thus declined:

D.	*M.*	*F.*	*N.*
G.	*ἀλλήλοιν*	*ἀλλήλαιν*	*ἀλλήλοιν*
D.	*ἀλλήλοιν*	*ἀλλήλαιν*	*ἀλλήλοιν*
A.	*ἀλλήλω*	*ἀλλήλα*	*ἀλλήλω*
P.			
G.	*ἀλλήλων*	*ἀλλήλων*	*ἀλλήλων*
D.	*ἀλλήλοις*	*ἀλλήλαις*	*ἀλλήλοις*
A.	*ἀλλήλους*	*ἀλλήλας*	*ἄλληλα*

THE VERB.

34. Greek Verbs are either Transitive or Intransitive. A Transitive Verb denotes something done by an agent upon an object; as, *ἔγραψα ἐπιστολην*, *I wrote a letter*. An Intransitive Verb denotes an action or state not necessarily requiring an object; as, *φεύγω*, *I flee*.

VOICES.

I.

There are three Voices: the Active, the Passive, and the Middle.

The Active Voice represents the agent as acting upon an object; as, τύπτω σε, *I strike you.*

The Passive Voice represents the subject as being acted upon by some person or thing; as, τύπτομαι, *I am struck.*

The Middle Voice represents the agent (1) as acting *upon* itself; as, Active, λούω, *I wash;* Middle, λούομαι, *I wash myself*, i. e., *I bathe*—(2) as acting *for its own advantage;* as, Active, παρασκευάζω, *I provide;* Middle, παρασκευάζομαι, *I provide for my own use*—(3) as *causing* something to be done *for its own advantage;* as, Active, παρατίθημι την τράπεζαν, *I set forth the table;* Middle, παρατίθεμαι την τράπεζαν, *I cause the table to be set forth before me.*

MOODS.

II.

There are five Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Optative, the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative represents that which actually is or occurs; as, τύπτει, *he strikes.*

The Subjunctive represents a possibility or conception of the mind; as, βουλεύῃ, *he may advise.*

The Optative represents a wish, and is also used as the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses; as, τύπτοι, *let him strike*, or, *he might strike.*

The Imperative represents a command, exhortation, or entreaty; as, τύπτε, *strike thou.*

The Infinitive represents simply the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number; as, τύπτειν, *to strike.*

TENSES.

III.

There are six Tenses: the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future, and the Aorist

The Present, Perfect, and Future are called Primary Tenses. The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist are called Historical Tenses.

The Present Tense represents an action as *now* taking place; as, *τύπτω, I strike.*

The Future Tense represents an action which *will* take place; as, *τύψει, he will strike.* In the Passive Voice two forms occur: the First Future and the Second Future.

The Imperfect Tense represents an action which was taking place and was not completed in some *past time;* as, *ἔτυπτον, I was striking.*

The Aorist Tense (*ἀόριστος, indefinite*) represents a past action as simply *done*, without reference to the time of its completion; as, *ἔτυψα, I struck.* This tense has two forms, known as the First and Second Aorist, which do not differ in meaning, and are not both found in the same Verb.

The Perfect Tense represents an action as *complete* at the *present* time; as, *τετυφα, I have struck.* Of this tense also, as well as of the Pluperfect, two forms, the First and the Second, exist.

The Pluperfect Tense represents an action as complete at some past time; as, *ἐτετύφειν, I had struck.*

PERSONS.

IV.

There are three Persons, First, Second, and Third. There is no separate form for the First Person Dual in the Active Voice. It is expressed by the form of the First Person Plural.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τύπτω	τύπτω	τύπτοιμι	τύπτε	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperfect	ἔτυπτον	———	———	———	———	———
Perfect 1	τέτυφα	τετύφω	τετύφοιμι	τέτυφε	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Perfect 2	τέτυπα	τετύπω	τετύποιμι	τέτυπε	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Pluperfect 1	ἐτετύφειν	———	———	———	———	———
Pluperfect 2	ἐτετύπειν	———	———	———	———	———
Future 1	τύψω	———	τύψοιμι	———	τύψειν	τύψων
Future 2†	τυπέω	———	τυπέοιμι	———	τυπέειν	τυπέων
Aorist 1	ἔτυψα	τύψω	τύψαιμι	τύψον	τύψαι	τύψας
Aorist 2	ἔτυπον	τύπω	τύποιμι	τύπε	τυπεῖν	τυπών

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτωμαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἐτυπτόμην	———	———	———	———	———
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἴην	τέτυψο	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	ἐτετύμμην	———	———	———	———	———
Future 1	τυφθήσομαι	———	τυφθησοίμην	———	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
Future 2	τυπήσομαι	———	τυπησοίμην	———	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
Future 3	τετύψομαι	———	τετυψοίμην	———	τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
Aorist 1	ἐτύφθην	τυφθῶ	τυφθείην	τύφθητι	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
Aorist 2	ἐτύπην	τυπῶ	τυπείην	τύπηθι	τυπῆναι	τυπείς

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτωμαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἐτυπτόμην	———	———	———	———	———
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἴην	τέτυψο	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	ἐτετύμμην	———	———	———	———	———
Future 1	τύψομαι	———	τυψοίμην	———	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Future 2†	τυπέομαι	———	τυπεοίμην	———	τυπέεσθαι	τυπεόμενος
Aorist 1	ἐτυψάμην	τύψωμαι	τυψαίμην	τύψαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Aorist 2	ἐτυπόμην	τύπωμαι	τυποίμην	τυποῦ	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος

36. TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτεις,	τύπτει,
	I strike.	*thou strikest.*	*he strikes.*
D.		τύπτετον,	τύπτετον,
		you two strike.	*they two strike.*
P.	τύπτομεν,	τύπτετε,	τύπτουσι,
	we strike.	*you strike.*	*they strike.*

Imperfect. *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπτε
D.		ἐτύπτετον	ἐτυπτέτην
P.	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε	ἔτυπτον

Perfect 1. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτῠφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
D.		τετύφᾰτον	τετύφατον
P.	τετύφᾰμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφᾶσι

Perfect 2. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτῠπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε
D.		τέτυπᾰτον	τετύπατον
P.	τετύπᾰμεν	τετύπατε	τετύπᾶσι

Pluperfect 1. *I had struck.*

S.	ἐτετῠφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
D.		ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφείτην
P.	ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν

Pluperfect 2. *I had struck.*

S.	ἐτετῠπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει
D.		ἐτετύπειτον	ἐτετυπείτην
P.	ἐτετύπειμεν	ἐτετύπειτε	ἐτετύπεισαν

Future 1. *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
D.		τύψετον	τύψετον
P.	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι

Future 2. *I shall strike.*†

S.	τυπῶ	τυπεῖς	τυπεῖ
D.		τυπεῖτον	τυπεῖτον
P.	τυποῦμεν	τυπεῖτε	τυποῦσι

Aorist 1. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
D.		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
P.	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν

Aorist 2. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε
D.		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπέτην
P.	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυπον

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
D.		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
P.	τύπτωμεν	τύπτητε	τύπτωσι

Perfect 1. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
D.		τετύφητον	τετύφητον
P.	τετύφωμεν	τετύφητε	τετύφωσι

Perfect 2. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετυπῃ
D.		τετύπητον	τετύπητον
P.	τετύπωμεν	τετύπητε	τετύπωσι

Aorist 1. *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
D.		τύψητον	τύψητον
P.	τύψωμεν	τύψητε	τύψωσι

Aorist 2. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
D.		τύπητον	τύπητον
P.	τύπωμεν	τύπητε	τύπωσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would,* or *should strike.*

S.	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
D.		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
P.	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν

Perfect 1. *I might, could, would,* or *should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι	τετύφοις	τετύφοι
D.		τετύφοιτον	τετυφοίτην
P.	τετύφοιμεν	τετύφοιτε	τετύφοιεν

Perfect 2. *I might, could, would,* or *should have struck.*

S.	τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
D.		τετύποιτον	τετυπόιτην
P.	τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

Future 1. *I should* or *would strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
D.		τύψοιτον	τυψοίτην
P.	τύψοιμεν	τύψοιτε	τύψοιεν

Future 2. *I might, could, would,* or *should hereafter strike.*†

S.	τυποῖμι	τυποῖς	τυποῖ
D.		τυποῖτον	τυποίτην
P.	τυποῖμεν	τυποῖτε	τυποῖεν

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would,* or *should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι	τύψαις	τύψαι
D.		τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
P.	τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν

Aorist 2. *I might, could, would,* or *should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
D.		τύποιτον	τυποίτην
P.	τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike.*

S.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
D.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
P.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν

Perfect 1. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτῠφε	τετυφέτω
D.	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
P.	τετύφετε	τετυφέτωσαν

Perfect 2. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτῠπε	τετυπέτω
D.	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
P.	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψον	τυψάτω
D.	τύψᾰτον	τυψάτων
P.	τύψᾰτε	τυψάτωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τύπε	τυπέτω
D.	τύπετον	τυπέτων
P.	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	τύπτειν, *to strike, to be striking.*
Perfect 1.	τετυφέναι, *to have struck.*
Perfect 2.	τετυπέναι, *to have struck.*
Future 1.	τύψειν, *to be about to strike.*
Future 2.	τυπεῖν, *to be about to strike.*†
Aorist 1.	τύψαι, *to strike.*
Aorist 2.	τυπεῖν, *to strike.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Striking.*

N.	τύπτων	τύπτουσα	τύπτον
G.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος, etc.

Perfect 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τετῠφὼς	τετυφυῖα	τετυφὸς
G.	τετυφότος	τετυφυίας	τετυφότος

Perfect 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τετῠπὼς	τετυπυῖα	τετυπός
G.	τετυπότος	τετυπύιας	τετυπότος

Future 1. *Going to strike.*

N.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
G.	τύψοντος	τυψούσης	τύψοντος

Future 2. *Going to strike.*†

N.	τυπῶν	τυποῦσα	τυποῦν
G.	τυποῦντος	τυποῦσης	τυποῦντος

Aorist 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τύψας	τύψᾶσα	τύψαν
G.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος

Aorist 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τυπὼν	τυποῦσα	τυπὸν
G.	τυπόντος	τυπούσης	τυπόντος

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck.*

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ or -πτει	τύπτεται
D.	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

Imperfect. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

Perfect. *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσί

Pluperfect. *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

Future 1. *I shall* or *will be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ or -σει	τυφθήσεται
D.	τυφθησόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
P.	τυφθησόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

Future 2. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ	τυπήσεται
D.	τυπησόμεθον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
P.	τυπησόμεθα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

Future 3. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύψομαι	τετύψῃ	τετύψεται
D.	τετυψόμεθον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
P.	τετυψόμεθα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται

Aorist 1. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
D.	———	ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
P.	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

Aorist 2. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
D.	———	ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
P.	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτύπησαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck, I may* or *can be struck.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I have been struck, I may have been struck.*

S. τετυμμένος (η, ον), ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ.
D. τετυμμένω (α, ω), ὦμεν, ἦτον, ἦτον.
P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α), ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι(ν).

Aorist 1. *I am struck, I may* or *can be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ	τυφθῇς	τυφθῇ
D.	———	τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
P.	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

Aorist 2. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῇς	τυπῇ
D.	———	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would,* or *should be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο

Perfect. *I might,* etc., *have been struck.*

S. τετυμμένος (η, ον), εἴην, εἴης, εἴη.
D. τετυμμένω (α, ω), εἴημεν, εἴητον, εἰήτην.
P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α), εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.

Future 1. *I should* or *would be struck.*

S.	τυφθησοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιτο
D.	τυφθησοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθησοίσθην
P.	τυφθησοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσοιντο

Future 2. *I might,* etc., *hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιτο
D.	τυπησοίμεθον	τυπήσοισθον	τυπησοίσθην
P.	τυπησοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσοιντο

Future 3. *I should* or *would remain struck.*

S.	τετυψοίμην	τετύψοιο	τετύψοιτο
D.	τετυψοίμεθον	τετύψοισθον	τετυψοίσθην
P.	τετυψοίμεθα	τετύψοισθε	τετύψοιντο

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would,* or *should be struck.*

S.	τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
D.	———	τυφθείητον	τυφθειήτην
P.	τυφθείημεν or -εῖμεν	τυφθείητε or -εῖτε	τυφθείησαν or -εῖεν

Aorist 2. *I might,* etc., *be struck.*

S.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
D.	———	τυπείητον	τυπειήτην
P.	τυπείημεν	τυπείητε	τυπείησαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Be thou struck.*

S.	———	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	———	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	———	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν or -σθων

Perfect. *Be thou struck.*

S.	———	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	———	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	———	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν or -φθων

Aorist 1. *Be thou struck.*

S.	———	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
D.	———	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
P.	———	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν or -φθέντων

Aorist 2. *Be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
D.	τύπητον	τυπήτων
P.	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν or -έντων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. τύπτεσθαι, *to be struck.*
Perfect. τετύφθαι, *to have been struck.*
Future 1. τυφθήσεσθαι, *to be about to be struck.*
Future 2. τυπήσεσθαι, *to be about to be struck.*
Future 3. τετύψεσθαι, *to remain struck.*
Aorist 1. τυφθῆναι, *to be struck.*
Aorist 2. τυπῆναι, *to be struck.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *τυπτόμενος, η, ον, being struck.*
Perfect. *τετυμμένος, η, ον, struck, having been struck.*
Future 1. *τυφθησόμενος, η, ον, about to be struck.*
Future 2. *τυπησόμενος, η, ον, about to be struck.*
Future 3. *τετυψόμενος, about to remain struck.*
Aorist 1. *τυφθείς, εῖσα, έν, being struck.*
Aorist 2. *τυπείς, εῖσα, έν, being struck.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike myself.*

S.	*τύπτομαι*	*τύπτῃ*	*τύπτεται*
D.	*τυπτόμεθον*	*τύπτεσθον*	*τύπτεσθον*
P.	*τυπτόμεθα*	*τύπτεσθε*	*τύπτονται*

Imperfect. *I was striking myself.*

S.	*ἐτυπτόμην*	*ἐτύπτου*	*ἐτύπτετο*
D.	*ἐτυπτόμεθον*	*ἐτύπτεσθον*	*ἐτυπτέσθην*
P.	*ἐτυπτόμεθα*	*ἐτύπτεσθε*	*ἐτύπτοντο*

Perfect. *I have struck myself.*

S.	*τέτυμμαι*	*τέτυψαι*	*τέτυπται*
D.	*τετύμμεθον*	*τέτυφθον*	*τέτυφθον*
P.	*τετύμμεθα*	*τέτυφθε*	*τετυμμένοι εἰσί*

Pluperfect. *I had struck myself.*

S.	*ἐτετύμμην*	*ἐτέτυψο*	*ἐτέτυπτο*
D.	*ἐτετύμμεθον*	*ἐτέτυφθον*	*ἐτετύφθην*
P.	*ἐτετύμμεθα*	*ἐτέτυφθε*	*τετυμμένοι ἦσαν*

Future 1. *I shall strike myself.*

S.	*τύψομαι*	*τύψῃ*	*τύψεται*
D.	*τυψόμεθον*	*τύψεσθον*	*τύψεσθον*
P.	*τυψόμεθα*	*τύψεσθε*	*τύψονται*

Future 2. *I shall strike myself.*†

S.	*τυποῦμαι*	*τυπῇ*	*τυπεῖται*
D.	*τυπούμεθον*	*τυπεῖσθον*	*τυπεῖσθον*
P.	*τυπούμεθα*	*τυπεῖσθε*	*τυποῦνται*

Aorist 1. *I struck myself.*

S.	*ἐτυψαμην*	*ἐτύψω*	*ἐτύψατο*
D.	*ἐτυψάμεθον*	*ἐτύψασθον*	*ἐτυψάσθην*
P.	*ἐτυψάμεθα*	*ἐτύψασθε*	*ἐτύψαντο*

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
D.	ἐτυπόμεθον	ἐτύπεσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
P.	ἐτυπόμεθα	ἐτύπεσθε	ἐτύποντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I may* or *can strike, myself.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος ὦ,	ᾖς, ᾖ,
D.	τετυμμένω,	ητον, ἦτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι ὦμεν,	ἦτε, ὦσι.

Aorist 1. *I may strike myself.*

S.	τύψωμαι	τύψῃ	τύψηται
D.	τυψώμεθον	τύψησθον	τύψησθον
P.	τυψώμεθα	τύψησθε	τυψωνται

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	τύπωμαι	τύπῃ	τύπηται
D.	τύπωμεθον	τύπησθον	τύπησθον
P.	τυπώμεθα	τύπησθε	τύπωνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might strike myself.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο

Perfect. *I might have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος εἴην,	εἴης, εἴη,
D.	τετυμμένω,	εἴητον, εἰήτην,
P.	τετυμμένοι εἴημεν,	εἴητε, εἴησαν.

Future 1. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τύψοιμην	τύψοιο	τύψοιτο
D.	τυψοίμεθον	τύψοισθον	τυψοίσθην
P.	τυψοίμεθα	τύψοισθε	τύψοιντο

Future 2. *I should strike myself.*†

S.	τυποίμην	τυποίο	τύποιτο
D.	τυποίμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυποίμεθα	τύποισθε	τύποιντο

Aorist 1. *I might*, etc., *strike myself.*

S.	τυψαίμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
D.	τυψαίμεθον	τύψαισθον	τυψαίσθην
P.	τυψαίμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιντο

Aorist 2. *I might*, etc., *strike myself.*

S.	τυποίμην	τύποιο	τύποιτο
D.	τυποίμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυποίμεθα	τύποισθε	τύποιντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike thyself.*

S.	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν or τυπτέσθων

Perfect. *Have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν or τετύφθων

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
D.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
P.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν or τυψάσθων

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τύπου	τυπέσθω
D.	τύπεσθον	τυπέσθων
P.	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν or τυπέσθων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. τύπτεσθαι, *to strike one's self.*
Perfect. τετύφθαι, *to have struck one's self.*
Future 1. τύψεσθαι, *to be about to strike one's self.*
Future 2. τυπέσθαι, contracted τυπεῖσθαι, *to be about to strike one's self.*†
Aorist 1. τύψασθαι, *to strike one's self.*
Aorist 2. τυπέσθαι, *to strike one's self.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present. τυπτόμενος, η, ον, *striking himself.*
Perfect. τετυμμένος, η, ον, *having struck himself.*
Future 1. τυψόμενος, η, ον, *about to strike himself.*
Future 2. τυπεόμενος, contr. τυπούμενος, η, ον, *about to strike one's self.*†
Aorist 1. τυψάμενος, η, ον, *striking* or *having struck himself.*
Aorist 2. τυπόμενος, η, ον, *striking* or *having struck himself.*

[NOTE.—Grammarians have assumed a second future in the Active as well as in the Passive and Middle Voices. We have given these in the paradigms, marking them with an obelisk (†). But no such forms actually exist in this voice.]

37. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

I.

AUGMENT.

The Imperfect and Aorists of the Indicative Mood, and the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Third Future of all of the Moods, receive an increase at the beginning, which is called Augment.

Of this Augment there are two species, known as the Syllabic Augment and as the Temporal Augment. The Syballic Augment consists of a syllable or syllables prefixed to the Verb. The Temporal Augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the Verb. In most Verbs which begin with a Consonant, the *Syllabic Augment* is used in the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses, and it is formed by prefixing ε to the Root; as, τύπτω—Imperfect, ἔτυπτον.

In Verbs which begin with a Vowel, the Temporal Augment is used in all of the Past Tenses, and it is formed by lengthening the initial Vowel if it be short, or by leaving it unchanged if it be long. The Temporal Augment lengthens α and ε into η, and ο into ω; as, ᾄδω—Imperfect, ἤδον.

REDUPLICATION.

In the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Third Future, Verbs which begin with a Consonant repeat this Consonant before the Syllabic Augment, and such repetition is

called Reduplication. In the Pluperfect the Syllabic Augment is repeated before the Reduplication; as,

τύπτω—Perfect, τ–ε–τυφα—Pluperfect, ε–τ–ε–τυφειν.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition take their Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; as,

προσγράφω—Imperfect, προσέγραφον.

II.

THE ROOT.

The Root of a Verb is composed of those letters which undergo no change in inflection throughout every part of the Verb.

The Characteristic of a Verb is the last letter of the Root.

In regular Verbs, the Characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes the termination of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, Active Voice; as, γ in λέγω. In many instances, however, the Root is modified by the interposition of a letter or letters before the termination; as, τ in τύπτω, where the Root is τυπ.

Commonly the Root may be found by striking off from the Present Indicative Active the letters which follow the Characteristic. The remainder will be the Root, either unchanged or as modified by the rules of Euphony; as,

λέγω—Characteristic, γ—Root, λεγ.
τύπτω—Characteristic, π—Root, τυπ.

Verbs are Pure, Mute, or Liquid, according as the Characteristic is a Vowel, a Mute, or a Liquid; as,

τιω—Characteristic, ι—is a Pure Verb;
λείπω—Characteristic, π—is a Mute Verb;
σπείρω—Characteristic, ρ—is a Liquid Verb.

SECONDARY ROOT.

In the Perfect, Pluperfect, Aorist, and Future Tenses, the Root is found to be, in some Verbs, a shortened form. These Tenses, when formed from this shortened Root, are called the

Second Perfect,
Second Pluperfect,
Second Aorist,
Second Future.

These are *not* distinct Tenses, but merely different forms of the same Tense. The shortened root *is found in the Lexicon*, and the Tenses are formed by adding their respective terminations to it, as exhibited in the *Second Aorist Active* and in the *Second Perfect Active*.

III.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present. Add $-\omega$ to the strengthened Root if it be strengthened; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$.

Imperfect. Augment and add $-o\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\breve{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-o\nu$.

1*st Perfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\acute{a}$ to the Root if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add $-\kappa a$ in all other cases; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\acute{a}=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi a$ (6, R. 16).

2*d Perfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-a$ to the modified Root, as found in the Lexicon; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda o\iota\pi$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda o\iota\pi-a$.

1*st Pluperfect.* Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and $-\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ to the Root, if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add $-\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ in all other cases; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\grave{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ (6, R. 16).

2d Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add *-ειν* to the modified Root as found in the 2d Perfect; as, λείπ-ω; λοιπ; ἐλελοίπειν.

1st Future. Add *-σω* to the Root; as, λειπ-ω; λειπ-σω = λείψω (6, R. 5).

2d Future. Add *-εω*, contracted ῶ, to the shortened Root as found in the Second Aorist; as, λείπ-ω; λιπ; λίπῶ.†

1st Aorist. Augment and add *-σα* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ελειπ-σα = ἔλειψα (6, R. 5).

2d Aorist. Augment and add *-ον* to the shortened Root as found in the Lexicon; as, λείπ-ω; λιπ; ἔλιπον.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present. Add *-ομαι* to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, λείπ-ω; λείπ-ομαι.

Imperfect. Augment and add *-ομην* to the Root; as, λειπ-ω; ἐ-λειπ-όμην.

Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add *-μαι* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λέ-λειπ-μαι = λέλειμμαι (6, R. 2).

Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add *-μην* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐ-λε-λείπ-μην = ἐλελείμμην (6, R. 2).

1st Future. Add *-θησομαι* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λειπ-θήσομαι = λειφθήσομαι (6, R. 1).

2d Future. Add *-ησομαι* to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; λιπήσομαι.

3d Future. Augment, Reduplicate, and add *-σομαι* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λελείπ-σομαι = λελείψομαι (6, R. 5).

1st Aorist. Augment and add *-θην* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλείφθην (6, R. 1).

2d Aorist. Augment and add *-ην* to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λείπ-ω; λιπ; ἐλίπην.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present. Add *-ομαι* to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, λείπ-ω; λείπομαι.

Imperfect. Augment and add *-ομην* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειπόμην.

Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add *-μαι* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λέλειμμαι (6, R. 2).

Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add *-μην* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλελείμμην.

1*st Future.* Add *-σομαι* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λείψομαι (6, R. 5).

2*d Future.* Add *-εομαι*, contracted *-οῦμαι*, to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; λιποῦμαι.†

1*st Aorist.* Augment and add *-σαμην* to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειψάμην (6, R. 5).

2*d Aorist.* Augment and add *-ομην* to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; ἐ-λιπ-όμην.

EXAMPLES.

38. Let the pupil form each Tense in the following Verbs, giving Rules for all of the Euphonic Changes as laid down in § 6.

1. Τίω, *I honor.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τί-ω	τί-ομαι	τί-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἐ-τι-όμην	ἐ-τι-όμην
Future 1.	τί-σ-ω	τί-σ-ομαι	τι-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	τι-ῶ	τι-οῦ-μαι	τι-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τι-σ-α	ἐ-τι-σ-άμην	ἐ-τί-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἐ-τι-όμην	ἐ-τί-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τι-κ-α	τέ-τι-μαι	τέ-τι-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἐ-τε-τί-κ-ειν	ἐ-τε-τί-μην	ἐ-τε-τί-μην
Perfect 2.	τέ-τι-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἐ-τε-τί-ειν		
Future 3.			τε-τί-σ-ομαι

πλέκω, *I fold.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Parts divided.	Parts combined.
Present.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκω
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἔπλεκον
Future.	πλέκ-σ-ω	πλέξω
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-α	ἔπλεξα
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-ον	ἔπλακον
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-'-α	πέπλεχα
Pluperfect.	ἐ-πε-πλέκ-'-ειν	ἐπεπλέχειν
Perfect 2.	πέ-πλοκ-α	πέπλοκα
Pluperfect 2.	ἐ-πε-πλόκ-ειν	ἐπεπλόκειν

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην	ἐπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πλέξομαι
Future 2.†	πλακ-ῶ	πλακῶ
Aorist 1.	ἐ-πλεκ-σ-άμην	ἐπλεξάμην
Aorist 2.	ἐ-πλακ-όμην	ἐπλακόμην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἐ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἐπεπλέγμην

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην	ἐπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλεκ-θήσ-ομαι	πλεχθήσομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ήσ-ομαι	πλακήσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἐ-πλέκ-θ-ην	ἐπλέχθην
Aorist 2.	ἐ-πλάκ-ην	ἐπλάκην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἐ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἐπεπλέγμην
Future 3.	πε-πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πεπλέξομαι

πείθω, *I persuade.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πειθ-ον	ἐ-πειθ-όμην	ἐ-πειθ-όμην
Future 1.	πεί-σ-ω	πεί-σ-ομαι	πεισ-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.			πιθ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πει-σ-α	ἐ-πει-σ-άμην	ἐ-πείσ-θ-ην

Aorist 2.	ἔ-πιθ-ον	ἐ-πιθ-όμην	ἐ-πίθ-ην
Perfect.	πέ-πει-κ-α	πέ-πεισ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἐ-πε-πεί-κ-ειν	ἐ-πε-πείσ-μην	ἐ-πε-πείσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πέ-ποιθ-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἐ-πε-ποίθ-ειν		
Future 3.			πε-πεί-σ-ομαι

SPECIAL RULES FOR PURE VERBS.

I.

39. Pure Verbs, whose characteristic is *α* or *ε* or *ο*, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

II.

The Tenses are formed according to the Rules given above; but, (*a*) when a short vowel occurs before a consonant, it is changed into its own long; as, *φιλεω*; *φιλε*; *φιλήσω*; (*b*) when *ε* or *α* short doubtful vowel occurs before a Consonant in the Active and Middle Voice, the Verb inserts *σ* before a Consonant in the Passive Voice; as,

ἀλέω; *ἀλέσω*; *ἠλέσθην*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάω	-άω	τιμ-άοιμι	τίμαε	-άειν	-άων
	τιμῶ	-ῶ	τιμ-ῷμι	τίμα	-ᾶν	-ῶν
Imperfect	ἐτίμαον	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐτίμων	———	———	———	———	———
Future 1	τιμήσω	———	τιμήσ-οιμι	———	-ειν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐτίμησα	-ω	τιμήσ-αιμι	τίμησον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	τετίμηκα	-ω	τετιμήκ-οιμι	τετίμηκε	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperfect	ἐτετιμήκειν	———	———	———	———	———
Aorist 2	ἔτιμον	-ω	τίμ-οιμι	τίμε	-εῖν	-ὼν
Future 2†	τιμῶ	———	τιμ-οῖμι	———	-εῖν	-ῶν

εω.

Present	φιλέω	-έω	φιλ-έοιμι	φίλεε	-έειν	-έων
	φιλῶ	-ῶ	φιλ-οῖμι	φίλει	-εῖν	-ῶν
Imperfect	ἐφίλεον	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐφίλουν	———	———	———	———	———
Future 1	φιλήσω	———	φιλήσ-οιμι	———	-ειν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐφίλησα	-ω	φιλήσ-αιμι	φίλησον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	πεφίληκα	-ω	πεφιλήκ-οιμι	πεφίληκε	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperfect	ἐπεφιλήκειν	———	———	———	———	———
Aorist 2	ἔφιλον	-ω	φίλ-οιμι	φίλε	-εῖν	-ὼν
Future 2†	φιλῶ	———	φιλ-οῖμι	———	-εῖν	-ῶν

οω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	χρυσόω	-όω	χρυσ-όοιμι	χρύσοε	-όειν	-όων
	χρυσῶ	-ῶ	χρυσ-οῖμι	χρύσου	-οῦν	-ῶν
Imperfect	ἐχρύσοον	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐχρύσουν	———	———	———	———	———
Future 1	χρυσώσω	———	χρυσώσ-οιμι	———	-ειν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐχρύσωσα	-ω	χρυσώσ-αιμι	χρύσωσον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	κεχρύσωκα	-ω	κεχρυσώκ-οιμι	κεχρύσωκε	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperfect	ἐκεχρυσώκειν	———	———	———	———	———

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάομαι	-άωμαι	τιμ-αοίμην	τιμάου	-άεσθαι	-αόμενος
	τιμῶμαι	-ῶμαι	τιμ-ῴμην	τιμῶ	-ᾶσθαι	-ώμενος
Imperfect	ἐτιμαόμην	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐτιμώμην	———	———	———	———	———
Perfect	τετίμημαι	-ῶμαι	τετιμ-ήμην	τετίμησο	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Pluperfect	ἐτετιμήμην	———	———	———	———	———
Future 3	τετιμήσομαι	———	τετιμησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 1	ἐτιμήθην	-ῶ	τιμηθ-είην	τιμήθητι	-ῆναι	-είς
Future 1	τιμηθήσομαι	———	τιμηθησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 2	ἐτίμην	-ῶ	τιμ-είην	τίμηθι	-ῆναι	-είς
Future 2	τιμήσομαι	———	τιμησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος

PASSIVE VOICE.—(*Continued.*)

εω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	φιλέομαι	-έωμαι	φιλ-εοίμην	φιλέου	-έεσθαι	-εόμενος
	φιλοῦμαι	-ῶμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φιλοῦ	-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος
Imperfect	ἐφιλεόμην	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐφιλούμην	———	———	———	———	———
Perfect	πεφίλημαι	-ῶμαι	πεφιλ-ήμην	πεφίλησο	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Pluperfect	ἐπεφιλήμην	———	———	———	———	———
Future 3	πεφιλήσομαι	———	πεφιλησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 1	ἐφιλήθην	-ῶ	φιληθ-είην	φιλήθητι	-ῆναι	-εἰς
Future 1	φιληθήσομαι	———	φιληθησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 2	ἐφίλην	-ῶ	φιλ-είην	φίληθι	-ῆναι	-εἰς
Future 2	φιλήσομαι	———	φιλησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος

οω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	χρυσόομαι	-όωμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην	χρυσόου	-όεσθαι	-ούμενος
	χρυσοῦμαι	-ῶμαι	χρυσ-οίμην	χρυσοῦ	-οῦσθαι	-ούμενος
Imperfect	ἐχρυσοόμην	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐχρυσούμην	———	———	———	———	———
Perfect	κεχρύσωμαι	-ῶμαι	κεχρυσ-ώμην	κεχρύσωσο	-ῶσθαι	-ωμένος
Pluperfect	ἐκεχρυσώμην	———	———	———	———	———
Future 3	κεχρυσώσομαι	———	κεχρυσωσ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσώθην	-ῶ	χρυσωθ-είην	χρυσώθητι	-ῆναι	-εἰς
Future 1	χρυσωθήσομαι	———	χρυσωθησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάομαι	-άωμαι	τιμ-αοίμην	τιμάου	-άεσθαι	-αόμενος
	τιμῶμαι	-ῶμαι	τιμ-ῴμην	τιμῶ	-ᾶσθαι	-ώμενος
Imperfect	ἐτιμαόμην	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐτιμώμην	———	———	———	———	———
Aorist 1	ἐτιμησάμην	-ωμαι	τιμησ-αίμην	τίμησαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Future 1	τιμήσομαι	———	τιμησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 2	ἐτιμόμην	-ωμαι	τιμ-οίμην	τιμοῦ	-έσθαι	-όμενος
Future 2†	τιμοῦμαι	———	τιμ-οίμην	———	-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

εω.

Present	φιλέομαι	-έωμαι	φιλ-εοίμην	φιλέου	-έεσθαι	-εόμενος
	φιλοῦμαι	-ῶμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φιλοῦ	-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος
Imperfect	ἐφιλεόμην	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐφιλούμην	———	———	———	———	———
Aorist 1	ἐφιλησάμην	-ωμαι	φιλησ-αίμην	φίλησαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Future 1	φιλήσομαι	———	φιλησ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 2	ἐφιλόμην	-ωμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φιλοῦ	-έσθαι	-όμενος
Future 2†	φιλοῦμαι	———	φιλ-οίμην	———	-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

οω.

Present	χρυσόομαι	-όωμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην	χρυσόου	-όεσθαι	-οόμενος
	χρυσοῦμαι	-ῶμαι	χρυσ-οίμην	χρυσοῦ	-οῦσθαι	-ούμενος
Imperfect	ἐχρυσοόμην	———	———	———	———	———
	ἐχρυσούμην	———	———	———	———	———
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσωσάμην	-ωμαι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	χρύσωσαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Future 1	χρυσώσομαι	———	χρυσωσ-οίμην	———	-εσθαι	-όμενος

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
τιμ–	ά|ω	ά|εις	ά|ει	ά|ετον	ά|ετον	ά|ομεν	ά|ετε	ά|ουσι
	ῶ	ᾷς	ᾷ	ᾶτον	ᾶτον	ῶμεν	ᾶτε	ῶσι
φιλ–	έ|ω	έ|εις	έ|ει	έ|ετον	έ|ετον	έ|ομεν	έ|ετε	έ|ουσι
	ῶ	εῖς	εῖ	εῖτον	εῖτον	οῦμεν	εῖτε	οῦσι
χρυσ–	ό|ω	ό|εις	ό|ει	ό|ετον	ό|ετον	ό|ομεν	ό|ετε	ό|ουσι
	ῶ	οῖς	οῖ	οῦτον	οῦτον	οῦμεν	οῦτε	οῦσι

Imperfect Tense.

ἐτῖμ–	α|ον	α|ες	α|ε	ά|ετον	ά|ετην	ά|ομεν	ά|ετε	α|ον
	ω|ν	ᾱ|ς	ᾱ	ᾶτον	ά|την	ῶμεν	ᾶτε	ω|ν
ἐφῐ́λ–	ε|ον	ε|ες	ε|ε	έ|ετον	έ|ετην	έ|ομεν	έ|ετε	ε|ον
	ου|ν	ει|ς	ει	εῖτον	εί|την	οῦμεν	εῖτε	ου|ν
ἐχρῡ́σ–	ο|ον	ο|ες	ο|ε	ό|ετον	ό|ετην	ό|ομεν	ό|ετε	ο|ον
	ου|ν	ου|ς	ου	οῦτον	ού|την	οῦμεν	οῦτε	ου|ν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
τίμ–	α|ε	α|έτω	ά|ετον	α|έτων	ά|ετε	α|έτωσαν
	ᾱ	ά|τω	ᾶτον	ά|των	ᾶτε	ά|τωσαν
φίλ–	ε|ε	ε|έτω	έ|ετον	ε|έτων	έ|ετε	ε|έτωσαν
	ει	εί|τω	εῖτον	εί|των	εῖτε	εί|τωσαν
χρύσ–	ο|ε	ο|έτω	ό|ετον	ο|έτων	ό|ετε	ο|έτωσαν
	ου	ού|τω	οῦτον	ού|των	οῦτε	ού|τωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
τιμ–	ἀοιμι	ἀοις	ἀοι	ἀοιτον	αοίτην	ἀοιμεν	ἀοιτε	ἀοιεν
	ῷμι	ῷς	ῷ	ῷτον	ῴτην	ῷμεν	ῷτε	ῷεν
φιλ–	ἑοιμι	ἑοις	ἑοι	ἑοιτον	εοίτην	ἑοιμεν	ἑοιτε	ἑοιεν
	οῖμι	οῖς	οῖ	οῖτον	οίτην	οῖμεν	οῖτε	οῖεν
χρυσ–	όοιμι	όοις	όοι	όοιτον	ooίτην	όοιμεν	όοιτε	όοιεν
	οῖμι	οῖς	οῖ	οῖτον	οίτην	οῖμεν	οῖτε	οῖεν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

τιμ–	ἄω	ἄῃς	ἄῃ	ἄητον	ἄητον	ἄωμεν	ἄητε	ἄωσι
	ᾶ	ᾷς	ᾷ	ᾶτον	ᾶτον	ῶμεν	ᾶτε	ῶσι
φιλ–	ἕω	ἕῃς	ἕῃ	ἕητον	ἕητον	ἕωμεν	ἕητε	ἕωσι
	ῶ	ῇς	ῇ	ῆτον	ῆτον	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι
χρυσ–	ό́ω	ό́ῃς	ό́ῃ	ό́ητον	ό́ητον	ό́ωμεν	ό́ητε	ό́ωσι
	ῶ	οῖς	οῖ	ῶτον	ῶτον	ῶμεν	ῶτε	ῶσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμ–	ἄειν
	ᾶν
φιλ–	ἕειν
	εῖν
χρυσ–	ό́ειν
	οῦν

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ–	ἄων	ἄουσα	ἄον
	ῶν	ῶσα	ῶν
φιλ–	ἕων	ἕουσα	ἕον
	ῶν	οῦσα	οῦν
χρυσ–	ό́ων	ό́ουσα	ό́ον
	ῶν	οῦσα	οῦν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
τιμ–	ἄομαι	ᾷ	ᾶται	ώμεθον	ᾶσθον	ᾶσθον	ώμεθα	ᾶσθε	ῶνται
	ῶμαι	ᾷ	ᾶται	ώμεθον	ᾶσθον	ᾶσθον	ώμεθα	ᾶσθε	ῶνται
φιλ–	έομαι	έῃ	έεται	εόμεθον	έεσθον	έεσθον	εόμεθα	έεσθε	έονται
	οῦμαι	οῖ	εῖται	ούμεθον	εῖσθον	εῖσθον	ούμεθα	εῖσθε	οῦνται
χρυσ–	όομαι	όῃ	όεται	οόμεθον	όεσθον	όεσθον	οόμεθα	όεσθε	όονται
	οῦμαι	οῖ	οῦται	ούμεθον	οῦσθον	οῦσθον	ούμεθα	οῦσθε	οῦνται

Imperfect Tense.

ἐτῑμ–	ἀόμην	άου	άετο	αόμεθον	άεσθον	αέσθην	αόμεθα	άεσθε	άοντο
	ώμην	ῶ	ᾶτο	ώμεθον	ᾶσθον	άσθην	ώμεθα	ᾶσθε	ῶντο
ἐφῐλ–	ἐόμην	έου	έετο	εόμεθον	έεσθον	εέσθην	εόμεθα	έεσθε	έοντο
	ούμην	οῦ	εῖτο	ούμεθον	εῖσθον	είσθην	ούμεθα	εῖσθε	οῦντο
ἐχρῡσ–	οόμην	όου	όετο	οόμεθον	όεσθον	οέσθην	οόμεθα	όεσθε	όοντο
	ούμην	οῦ	οῦτο	ούμεθον	οῦσθον	ούσθην	ούμεθα	οῦσθε	οῦντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
τιμ–	άου	αέσθω	άεσθον	αέσθων	άεσθε	αέσθωσαν
	ῶ	άσθω	ᾶσθον	άσθων	ᾶσθε	άσθωσαν
φιλ–	έου	είσθω	έεσθον	είσθων	έεσθε	είσθωσαν
	οῦ	είσθω	εῖσθον	είσθων	εῖσθε	είσθωσαν
χρυσ–	όου	οέσθω	όεσθον	οέσθων	όεσθε	οέσθωσαν
	οῦ	ούσθω	οῦσθον	ούσθων	οῦσθε	ούσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
τιμ–	αοίμην	άοιο	άοιτο	αοίμεθον	άοισθον	αοίσθην	αοίμεθα	άοισθε	άοιντο
	ῴμην	ῷο	ῷτο	ῴμεθον	ῷσθον	ῴσθην	ῴμεθα	ῷσθε	ῷντο
φιλ–	εοίμην	έοιο	έοιτο	εοίμεθον	έοισθον	εοίσθην	εοίμεθα	έοισθε	έοιντο
	οίμην	οῖο	οῖτο	οίμεθον	οῖσθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οῖσθε	οῖντο
χρυσ–	οοίμην	όοιο	όοιτο	οοίμεθον	όοισθον	οοίσθην	οοίμεθα	όοισθε	όοιντο
	οίμην	οῖο	οῖτο	οίμεθον	οῖσθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οῖσθε	οῖντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

τιμ–	άωμαι	άῃ	άηται	αώμεθον	άησθον	άησθον	αώμεθα	άησθε	άωνται
	ῶμαι	ᾷ	ᾶται	ώμεθον	ᾶσθον	ᾶσθον	ώμεθα	ᾶσθε	ῶνται
φιλ–	έωμαι	έῃ	έηται	εώμεθον	έησθον	έησθον	εώμεθα	έησθε	έωνται
	ῶμαι	ῇ	ῆται	ώμεθον	ῆσθον	ῆσθον	ώμεθα	ῆσθε	ῶνται
χρυσ–	όωμαι	όῃ	όηται	οώμεθον	όησθον	όησθον	οώμεθα	όησθε	όωνται
	ῶμαι	οῖ	ῶται	ώμεθον	ῶσθον	ῶσθον	ώμεθα	ῶσθε	ῶνται

INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμ–	άεσθαι
	ᾶσθαι
φιλ–	έεσθαι
	εῖσθαι
χρυσ–	όεσθαι
	οῦσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ–	αόμεν-ος	η	ον
	ώμεν-ος	η	ον
φιλ–	εόμεν-ος	η	ον
	ούμεν-ος	η	ον
χρυσ	οόμεν-ος	η	ον
	ούμεν-ος	η	ον

LIQUID VERBS.

42. Liquid Verbs are those whose characteristic is a Liquid. In the formation of their Tenses, they differ from the Mute Verbs in the following particulars, viz.:

I.

If the strengthened Root of the Present is long, all of the Tenses excepting the Present and Imperfect are formed from the modified Root, as found in the 2d Aorist and 2d Perfect.

II.

The Future Active and Middle, instead of *σω* and *σομαι*, add *εω* and *εομαι*, contracted into *ῶ* and *οῦμαι*, to the shortened Root; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; Future Active *τενῶ*; Future Middle *τενοῦμαι*.

III.

The First Aorist Active and Middle lengthen the shortened Root, and instead of *σα* and *σαμην*, add *α* and *άμην*; as, *τεινω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; re-lengthened Root *τειν*; 1st A. Active *ἔτεινα*; 1st A. Middle *ετειναμην*.

IV.

Verbs of two syllables in *ειvω*, *ινω* and *υνω* drop *ν* before a Consonant; as, *τεινω*; Root *τειν*; modified Root *ταν*; Perfect *τετακα*.

43. EXAMPLES OF LIQUID VERBS.

Στέλλω, I send.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	*στέλλ-ω*	*στέλλ-ομαι*	*στέλλ-ομαι*
Imperfect.	*ἔ-στελλ-ον*	*ἐ-στελλ-όμην*	*ἐ-στελλ-όμην*
Future 1.	*στελ-έ-ω, ῶ*	*στελ-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι*	*σταλ-θήσ-ομαι*
Future 2.	———	———	*σταλ-ήσ-ομαι*
Aorist 1.	*ἔ-στειλ-α*	*ἐ-στειλ-άμην*	*ἐ-στάλ-θ-ην*
Aorist 2.	*ἔ-σταλ-ον*	*ἐ-σταλ-όμην*	*ἐ-στάλ-ην*

Perfect.	*ἐ-σταλ-κ-α*	*ἐ-σταλ-μαι*	*ἐ-σταλ-μαι*
Pluperfect.	*ἐ-στάλ-κ-ειν*	*ἐ-στάλ-μην*	*ἐ-στάλ-μην*
Perfect 2.	*ἔ-στολ-α*	———	———
Pluperfect 2.	*ἐ-στόλ-ειν*	———	———

Φαίνω, *I show.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	*φαίν-ω*	*φαίν-ομαι*	*φαίν-ομαι*
Imperfect.	*ἔ-φαιν-ον*	*ἐ-φαιν-όμην*	*ἐ-φαιν-όμην*
Future 1.	*φαν-έ-ω, ῶ*	*φαν-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι*	*φαν-θήσ-ομαι*
Future 2.	———	———	*φαν-ήσ-ομαι*
Aorist 1.	*ἔ-φᾶν-α*	*ἐ-φᾶν-άμην*	*ἐ-φάν-θ-ην*
Aorist 2.	*ἔ-φᾰν-ον*	*ἐ-φᾰν-όμην*	*ἐ-φάν-ην*
Perfect.	*πέ-φαγ-κ-α*	*πέ-φασ-μαι*	*πέ-φασ-μαι*
Pluperfect.	*ἐ-πε-φάγ-κ-ειν*	*ἐ-πε-φάσ-μην*	*ἐ-πε-φάσ-μην*
Perfect 2.	*πέ-φην-α*	———	———
Pluperfect 2.	*ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν*	———	———

Τείνω, *I stretch.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	*τείν-ω*	*τείν-ομαι*	*τείν-ομαι*
Imperfect.	*ἔ-τειν-ον*	*ἐ-τειν-όμην*	*ἐ-τειν-όμην*
Future 1.	*τεν-έ-ω, ῶ*	*τεν-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι*	*τα-θήσ-ομαι*
Future 2.	———	———	*ταν-ήσ-ομαι*
Aorist 1.	*ἔ-τειν-α*	*ἐ-τειν-άμην*	*ἐ-τά-θ-ην*
Aorist 2.	*ἔ-ταν-ον*	*ἐ-ταν-όμην*	*ἐ-τάν-ην*
Perfect.	*τέ-τα-κ-α*	*τέ-τα-μαι*	*τέ-τα-μαι*
Pluperfect.	*ἐ-τε-τά-κ-ειν*	*ἐ-τε-τά-μην*	*ἐ-τε-τά-μην*
Perfect 2.	*τέ-τον-α*	———	———
Pluperfect 2.	*ἐ-τε-τόν-ειν*	———	———

Νέμω, *I distribute.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	*νέμ-ω*	*νέμ-ομαι*	*νέμ-ομαι*
Imperfect.	*ἔ-νεμ-ον*	*ἐ-νεμ-όμην*	*ἐ-νεμ-όμην*
Future 1.	*νεμ-έ-ω, ῶ*	*νεμ-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι*	*νεμ-η-θήσ-ομαι*
Future 2.	———	———	*ναμ-ήσ-ομαι*
Aorist 1.	*ἔ-νειμ-α*	*ἐ-νειμ-άμην*	*ἐ-νεμ-ή-θ-ην*
Aorist 2.	*ἔ-νᾰμ-ον*	*ἐ-ναμ-όμην*	*ἐ-νάμ-ην*
Perfect.	*νε-νέμ-η-κ-α*	*νε-νέμ-η-μαι*	*νε-νέμ-η-μαι*
Pluperfect.	*ἐ-νε-νεμ-ή-κ-ειν*	*ἐ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην*	*ἐ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην*
Perfect 2.	*νέ-νομ-α*	———	———
Pluperfect 2.	*ἐ-νε-νόμ-ειν*	———	———

VERBS IN μι.

44. Verbs in μι are formed from Pure Verbs in

αω, εω, οω, and υω,

and are consequently of four forms, ending respectively in

ημι, ημι, ωμι, and υμι.

The following steps are taken in the formation of a regular Verb in μι:

I.

Change ω into μι; as,

βαω; βαμι.

II.

Lengthen the Penultima; as,

βαω; βαμι; βημι.

III.

Prefix the Reduplication.

This consists of ι with the initial Consonant when the Verb begins with a Consonant; as,

βάω; βαμι; βημι; βίβημι;

or of simply an aspirated ι when the Verb begins with a Vowel or with the letters στ or πτ; as,

ἔω; ἕμι; ἧμι; ἵημι.
στάω; στάμι; στήμι; ἵστημι.
πτάω; πτάμι; πτήμι; ἵπτημι.

45. Verbs in μι have but three Tenses of this peculiar form, viz.: the Present, Imperfect, and 2d Aorist. The remaining Tenses are formed regularly from the Pure Verbs upon which they are built. The Present is formed above. The other two Tenses are formed as follows; viz.:

IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Change μι of the Present into ν, and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with ι, which remains unchanged; as,

δίδωμι; Imp. ἐδίδων.
ἵστημι; Imp. ἵστην.

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, πτ, or στ, when the aspirated ι is changed into the Augment; as,

δίδωμι; Imp. ἐδίδων; 2d A. ἔδων.
ἵστημι; Imp. ἵστην; 2d A. ἔστην.

PRESENT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change μι of the Present Active into μαι and shorten the Penultima; as,

δίδωμι; Pres. Pass. δίδομαι.

IMPERFECT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change μαι of the Present into μην, and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with ι, which remains unchanged; as,

δίδομαι; Imp. ἐδιδόμην.
ἵσταμαι; Imp. ἱστάμην.

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, with πτ, or with στ, when the aspirated ι is changed into the Augment; as,

δίδωμι; δίδομαι; ἐδιδόμην; εδόμην.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	ἵστημι	ἱστῶ	ἱσταίην	ἵστα-θι	ἱστάναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἵστην					
Aorist 2	ἔστην	στῶ	σταίην	στῆ-θι	στῆναι	στάς
Present	τίθημι	τιθῶ	τιθείην	τίθε-τι	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imperfect	ἐτίθην					
Aorist 2	ἔθην	θῶ	θείην	θέτι	θεῖναι	θείς
Present	δίδωμι	διδῶ	διδοίην	δίδο-θι	διδόναι	διδούς
Imperfect	ἐδίδων					
Aorist 2	ἔδων	δῶ	δοίην	δό-θι	δοῦναι	δούς
Present	δείκνῡμι	δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνυ-θι	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Imperfect	ἐδείκνῡν					
Aorist 2	ἔδῡν	δύω	δῦην	δῦ-θι	δῦναι	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Present	ἵσταμαι	ἱστῶμαι	ἱσταίμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imperfect	ἱστάμην					
Aorist 2 Middle	ἐστάμην	στῶμαι	σταίμην	στάσο	στάσθαι	στάμενος
Present	τίθεμαι	τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεσο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imperfect	ἐτιθέμην					
Aorist 2 Middle	ἐθέμην	θῶμαι	θείμην	θέσο	θέσθαι	θέμενος
Present	δίδομαι	διδῶμαι	διδοίμην	δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imperfect	ἐδιδόμην					
Aorist 2 Middle	ἐδόμην	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δόσο	δόσθαι	δόμενος
Present	δείκνυμαι	δεικνύωμαι	δεικνυοίμην	δείκνυσο	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imperfect	ἐδεικνύμην					
Aorist 2 Middle	ἐδύμην	δύωμαι	δύμην	δύσο	δύσθαι	δύμενος

47. TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	I place	*I put*	*I give*	*I show*
S.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνῡμι
	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνῡς
	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνῡσι(ν)
D.				
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἱστᾶσι(ν)	τιθεῖσι(ν) or τιθέᾱσι(ν)	διδοῦσι(ν) or διδόᾱσι(ν)	δεικνῡσι(ν) or δεικνύᾱσι(ν)

Imperfect.

S.	ἵστην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδων	ἐδείκνῡν
	ἵστης	ἐτίθης	ἐδίδως	ἐδείκνῡς
	ἵστη	ἐτίθη	ἐδίδω	ἐδείκνῡ
D.				
	ἵστατον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
	ἱστάτην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδεικνύτην
P.	ἵσταμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
	ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

Aorist 2.

S.	ἔστην	ἔθην	ἔδων	ἔδῡν
	ἔστης	ἔθης	ἔδως	ἔδῡς
	ἔστη	ἔθη	ἔδω	ἔδῡ
D.				ἔδῡμεν
	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	
	ἱστήτην	ἐθέτην	ἐδότην	ἐδῦτην
P.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδῡμεν
	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδῦτε
	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδῡσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἱστῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	ἱστῇς	τιθῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύῃς
	ἱστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
D.				
	ἱστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	ἱστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
P.	ἱστῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἱστῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
	ἱστῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)

Aorist 2.

στῶ inflected like the Present.	θῶ inflected like the Present.	δῶ inflected like the Present.	δύω inflected like the Present.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἱσταίην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	ἱσταίης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	ἱσταίη	τιθείη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
D.				
	ἱσταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	ἱσταιήτην	τιθειήτην	διδοιήτην	δεικνυοίτην
P.	ἱσταίημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἱσταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	ἱσταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus:

D.	ἱσταῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον
	ἱσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην
P.	ἱσταῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	ἱσταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	ἱσταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

Aorist 2.

σταίην inflected like the Present.	θείην inflected like the Present.	δοίην inflected like the Present.	δῦην

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵσταθι	τίθετι	δίδοθι	δείκνυθι
	or ἵστη			or δείκνῡ
	ἱστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
D.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἱστάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
P.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἱστάτωσαν	τίθέτωσαν	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν
	or ἱστάντων	or τιθέντων	or διδόντων	or δεικνύντων

Aorist 2.

S.	στῆθι	θέτι or θές	δόθι or δός	δῦθι
	στήτω	θέτω	θότω	δύτω
D.	στῆτον	θέτον	δότον	δῦτον
	στήτων	θέτων	δότων	δύτων
P.	στῆτε	θέτε	δότε	δῦτε
	στήτωσαν	θέτωσαν	δότωσαν	δύτωσαν
	or στάντων	or θέντων	or δόντων	or δύντων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἱστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
Aor. 2.	στῆναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δῦναι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ἱστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
Aor. 2.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	ἵστασαι	τίθεσαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
		or τίθῃ		
	ἵσταται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
D.	ἱστάμεθον	τιθέμεθον	διδόμεθον	δεικνύμεθον
	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
P.	ἱστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἵστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἱστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	ἵστασο	ἐτίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο	ἐδείκνυσο
	or ἵστω	or ἐτίθου	or ἐδίδου	
	ἵστατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D.	ἱστάμεθον	ἐτιθέμεθον	ἐδιδόμεθον	ἐδεικνύμεθον
	ἵστασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	ἱστάσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ἱστάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	ἵστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	ἵσταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

ἐστάμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην	ἐδύμην
inflected	inflected	inflected	inflected
like the	like the	like the	like
Imperfect.	Imperfect.	Imperfect.	ἐδεικνύμην

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἱστῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	ἱστῷ	τιθῷ	διδῷ	δεικνύῳ
	ἱστῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
D.	ἱστώμεθον	τιθώμεθον	διδώμεθον	δεικνυώμεθον
	ἱστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
	ἱστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
P.	ἱστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνυώμεθα
	ἱστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
	ἱστῶνται	τιθῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται

Aorist 2 Middle.

στῶμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι	δύωμαι
like the	like the	like the	like
Present.	Present.	Present.	δεικνύωμαι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἱσταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	ἱσταῖο	τιθεῖο	διδοῖο	δεικνύοιο
	ἱσταῖτο	τιθεῖτο	διδοῖτο	δεικνύοιτο

D.	ἱσταίμεθον	τιθείμεθον	διδοίμεθον	δεικνυοίμεθον
	ἱσταῖσθον	τιθεῖσθον	διδοῖσθον	δεικνύοισθον
	ἱσταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
P.	ἱσταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	ἱσταῖσθε	τιθεῖσθε	διδοῖσθε	δεικνύοισθε
	ἱσταῖντο	τιθεῖντο	διδοῖντο	δεικνύοιντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

σταίμην	θείμην	δοίμην	δύμην
like the Present.	like the Present.	like the Present.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵστασο or ἵστω	τίθεσο or τίθου	δίδοσο or δίδου	δείκνυσο
	ἱστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
D.	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἱστάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
P.	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἱστάσθωσαν or ἱστάσθων	τιθέσθωσαν or τιθέσθων	διδόσθωσαν or διδόσθων	δεικνύσθωσαν or δεικνύσθων

Aorist 2 Middle.

στάσο	θέσο or θοῦ	δόσο or δοῦ	δύσο
like the Present.	like the Present.	like the Present.	like δείκνυσο.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
A. 2 M.	στάσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι	δύσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ἱστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
A. 2 M.	στάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	δύμενος

EXERCISES IN FORMATION.

Let the pupil form all of the Tenses of the following Verbs according to the foregoing Rules.

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
δέρκω	δερκ	δαρκ	δορκ
σπείρω	σπειρ	σπαρ	σπορ

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
λέγω	λεγ	λεγ	λογ
σήπω	σηπ	σαπ	σηπ
φαίνω	φαιν	φαν	φην
θάλλω	θαλ	θαλ	θηλ
ἀγείρω	ἀγειρ	ἀγερ	ἀγορ
βίβημι	βα	——	——
δίδημι	δε	——	——

48. TABLES OF THE SYNOPSES AND INFLECTIONS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Εἰμὶ, *to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἰμὶ, εἶς or εἶ, ἐστὶ	ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν	ἐσμὲν, ἐστὲ, εἰσί

Imperfect.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν	ἦτον, ἤτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

Imperfect Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦτο	ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἤσθην	ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο

Future Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται	ἐσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον	ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω	ἔστον, ἔστων	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη	εἴητον, εἰήτην	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν or εἶεν

Future.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο	ἐσοίμεθον, ἔσοισθον, ἐσοίσθην	ἐσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσοιντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ῶ, ῇς, ῇ	*ῆτον, ῆτον*	*ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future.
εἶναι	*ἔσεσθαι*

Present Participle.

ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν

Εἶμι, *to go.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present Tense.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
Indic.	*εἶμι*	*εἶς* or *εἶ*	*εἶσι*	*ἴτον*	*ἴτον*		*ἴμεν*	*ἴτε*	*ἴσι* or *ἴασι*
Subj.	*ἴω*	*ἴῃς*	*ἴῃ*	*ἴητον*	*ἴητον*		*ἴωμεν*	*ἴητε*	*ἴωσι*
Opt.	*ἴοιμι*	*ἴοις*	*ἴοι*	*ἴοιτον*	*ἰοίτην*		*ἴοιμεν*	*ἴοιτε*	*ἴοιεν*
Imper.	——	*ἴθι*	*ἴτω*	*ἴτον*	*ἴτων*		——	*ἴτε*	*ἴτωσαν*
Infin.	*ἰέναι*	Part.	*ἰών*	*ἰοῦσα*	*ἰόν*	Gen.	*ἰόντος*	*ἰούσης*, etc.	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*ᾔειν* or *ᾖα*	*ᾔεις* or *ᾔεισθα*	*ᾔει*
Dual	———	*ᾖειτον* or *ᾖτον*	*ᾐείτην* or *ᾔτην*
Plur.	*ᾖειμεν* or *ᾖμεν*	*ᾖειτε* or *ᾖτε*	*ᾖεσαν*, Ion. *ᾖισαν*

Ἵεμαι, *to hasten.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present	*ἵ-εμαι*	*-εσαι*	*-εται*	*-έμεθον*, etc.
Imperfect	*ἱ-έμην*	*-εσο*	*-ετο*	*-έμεθον*, etc.

Ἵημι, *to send.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι	*ἵετον, ἵετον*	*ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι*

Imperfect.

ἵην, ἵης, ἵη	*ἵετον, ἱέτην*	*ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσαν*

Future 1.

ἥσ-ω, εις, ει	*ετον, ετον*	*ομεν, ετε, ουσι*

Aorist 1.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ἦκα	εἷκα	εἵκειν

Aorist 2.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ	ἔτον, ἔτην	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν or εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴεθι, ἱέτω	ἵετον, ἱέτων	ἵετε, ἱέτωσαν

Aorist 1.	Perfect.
ἧκον	εἷκε

Aorist 2.

ἔς, ἔτω	ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἱεί-ην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν

Future 1.	Perfect.
ἥσοιμι	εἵκοιμι

Aorist 2.

εἶ-ην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἱῶ, ἱῇς, ἱῇ	ἱῆτον, ἱῆτον	ἱῶμεν, ἱῆτε, ἱῶσι

Perfect.

εἵκ-ω, ῃς, ῃ	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι

Aorist 2.

ὦ, ῇς, ῇ	ἦτον, ἦτον	ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future 1.
ἱέναι	ἥσειν
Perfect.	**Aorist 2.**
εἱκέναι	εἶναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Future 1.
ἱείς, ἱεῖσα, ἱέν	ἥσων, ἥσουσα, ἧσον

Perfect.	Aorist 2.
εἰκὼς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός	*εἶς, εἶσα, ἕν*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴε-μαι, σαι, ται	*μεθον, σθον, σθον*	*μεθα, σθε, νται*

Imperfect.

ἰε-μην, σο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

Perfect.

εἶ-μαι, σαι, ται	*μεθον, σθον, σθον*	*μεθα, σθε, νται*

Pluperfect.

εἵ-μην, σο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

Future 3.	Aorist 1.	Future 1.
εἴσομαι	*ἔθην* and *εἴθην*	*ἐθήσομαι*

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

Aorist 1.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἡκ-ἄμην, ω, ἄτο	*άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην*	*άμεθα, ασθε, αντο*

Future 1.

ἥσ-ομαι, ῃ, εται	*όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον*	*όμεθα, εσθε, ονται*

Aorist 2.

εἵμην, ἕσο, ἕτο	*ἕμεθον, ἕσθον, ἵσθην*	*ἕμεθα, ἵσθε, ἕντο*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἕσω, ἕσθω	*ἕσθον, ἕσθων*	*ἕσθε, ἕσθωσαν*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Future 1.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ήσοί-μην, ο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

Aorist 2.

εἵ-μην, ο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ὦμαι, ᾖ, ᾖται	*ὦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον*	*ὦμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Future 1.	Aorist 2.
ἥσεσθαι	*ἔσθαι*

PARTICIPLES.

Future 1.	Aorist 2.
ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον	*ἕμεν-ος, η, ον*

Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεῖ-μαι, σαι, ται	*μεθον, σθον, σθον*	*μεθα, σθε, νται*

Imperfect.

ἐκεί-μην, σο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

Future 1.

κείσ-ομαι, ῃ, εται	*ούμεθον, εσθον, εσθον*	*ούμεθα, εσθε, ονται*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεῖσο, κείσθω	*κεῖσθον, κείσθων*	*κεῖσθε, κείσθωσαν*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
κεοί-μην, ο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	Aorist 1.
κέωμαι	*κείσωμαι*

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι	*κείμεν-ος, η, ον*

Φημι, to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φημὶ, φῄς, φησὶ	*φατὸν, φατὸν*	*φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί*

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η	*ἄτον, άτην*	*ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν,* and *αν*

Future 1.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει	*ετον, ετον*	*ομεν, ετε, ουσι*

Aorist 1.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε	*ἄτον, άτην*	*ἄμεν, ατε, αν*

Aorist 2.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η	*ητον, ήτην*	*ημεν, ητε, ησαν*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φάθι, φάτω	*φάτον, φάτων*	*φάτε, φάτωσαν*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φαί-ην, ης, η	*ητον, ήτην*	*ημεν, ητε, ησαν,* or *μεν, τε, εν*

Aorist 1.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι	*αιτον, αίτην*	*αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φῶ, φῇς, φῇ	*φῆτον, φῆτον*	*φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι*

Aorist 1.

φήσ-ω, ῃς, ῃ	*ητον, ητον*	*ωμεν, ητε, ωσι*

INFINITIVE.

Present.
φάναι

Aorist 1.
φῆσαι

Aorist 2.
φῆναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.
φὰς, φᾶσα, φάν

Future 1.
φήσων

Aorist 1.
φήσας

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Perfect *πέφᾰται*	*πεφάσθω*

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
πεφάσθαι	*πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἐφᾰ-μην, σο, το	*μεθον, σθον, σθην*	*μεθα, σθε, ντο*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φάσ-ο, θω	*θων, θων*	*θε, θωσαν*

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Aorist 2.	Aorist 2.
φάσθαι	*φάμεν-ος, η, ον*

Οἶδα, I know.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
Ind.	*οἶδα*	*οἶσθα*	*οἶδε (ν)*	*ἴστον*	*ἴστον*	*ἴσμεν*	*ἴστε* *ἴσᾶσι*
Subj.	*εἰδῶ*	*εἰδῇς*	*εἰδῇ*, etc.	———		——	
Opt.	*εἰδείην*	*εἰδείης*	*εἰδείη*, etc.	———		——	
Imp.	——	*ἴσθι*	*ἴστω*	*ἴστον*	*ἴστων*	——	*ἴστε* *ἴστωσαν*
Inf.	*εἰδέναι*		Part. *εἰδώς*	*-νῖα*	*-ός*		

Imperfect.

Sing.	*ᾔδειν*	*ᾔδεις (ᾔδεισθα*, Att. *ᾔδησθα)*	*ᾔδει*, Att. *ᾔδη*
Dual	——	*ᾔδειτον*	*ᾐδείτην*
Plur.	*ᾔδειμεν* or *ᾖσμεν*	*ᾔδειτε* (or *ᾖστε*)	*ᾔδεισαν* (or *ᾖσαν*)

DEPONENT VERBS.

49. A Deponent Verb is that which under a Middle or Passive form has an Active or Middle meaning.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPONENT VERB

δέχομαι, I receive.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Present	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperfect	ἐδεχ-όμην	——	——	——	——	——
Perfect	δέδεγ-μαι	δεδεγ-μένος ὦ	-μένος εἴην	-ξο	-χθαι	-μένος
Pluperfect	ἐδεδέγ-μην	——	——	——	——	——
Future M.	δέξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 M.	ἐδεξ-άμην	δέξ-ωμαι	-αίμην	-αι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Fut. 1 P.	δεχθής-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 P.	ἐδέχθ-ην	δέχθ-ω	-είην	-ητι	-ῆναι	-είς
Future 3	δεδέξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος

ADVERBS.

50. Adverbs are words joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes to other Adverbs, for the sake of modifying or limiting their meaning.

PREPOSITIONS.

51. Prepositions are words used to express the relations between Nouns and other words which precede them. Properly speaking, the Greek language has eighteen Prepositions. They are:

αμφί, around.	*κατά, down.*
ανά, on.	*μετά, after.*
αντί, instead of.	*παρά, along.*
από, from.	*περί, around.*
διά, through.	*πρό, before.*
εἰς, to.	*πρός, towards.*
εκ or *εξ, out of.*	*σύν, with.*
εν, in.	*ὑπέρ, over.*
επί, upon.	*ὑπό, under.*

PART III.—SYNTAX.

52. Syntax teaches the way in which words are arranged in Sentences, and in which Sentences are combined together. Sentences are either Simple or Compound. A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Subject and one Predicate. A Compound Sentence is a combination of two or more Simple Sentences.

Every Sentence contains a Subject and a Predicate.

The Subject is that of which something is affirmed.

The Predicate is that which is affirmed of the Subject; as,

Ἀθάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχή, *The soul is immortal.*

In this Sentence, ἡ ψυχή is the Subject and ἀθάνατός ἐστιν is the Predicate.

The Subject of a Sentence is always either a Noun in the Nominative Case, or some word or words representing a Noun in the Nominative Case.

The Predicate is either a Verb alone, or a Verb in connection with other words which are dependent upon it.

The relations of the words in a Sentence to each other are regulated by the following Rules, viz.:

RULE I.

53. A Noun modifying the meaning of another Noun, and denoting the same thing, is put in the same case; as,

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, *Socrates the Philosopher.*

In the example given, φιλόσοφος modifies the meaning of Σωκράτης, denoting the same person, and is therefore put *by Apposition* in the same case.

When the modifying Noun denotes a *different* person or thing, it is put in a different case.

RULE II.

54. Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, Participles, and the Article agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case; as,

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνήρ, *A wise man.*
Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*
Παρὼν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*
Ἐγὼ ἄτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

(*a*) If the Adjective refers to two or more Nouns, it is put in the plural number, and in gender prefers the Masculine before the Feminine, and the Feminine before the Neuter.

(*b*) A Collective Noun in the singular commonly has its Adjective in the plural.

(*c*) (1) The Article *ὁ, ἡ, τό* is originally a Demonstrative Pronoun, and in Homer occurs only as such. In later Greek it generally corresponds to the English *definite* article "*the*," and is used either to specify a single object or a class.

(2) When employed to designate a single object above others of the same kind, it is called the *Individualizing Article.* When employed to designate a whole class of objects, it is called the *Generic Article.*

(3) The Article is not used when a substantive expresses an idea in general; e. g., *θεός*, the divinity; *ὁ θεός*, a particular god.

(4) The Predicate generally has no Article; e. g.,

Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν, *Cyrus became king of the Persians.*

RULE III.

55. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; the case is determined by the construction of the clause to which it belongs; as,

Οἱ στρατιῶται ὧν ἦρχε, *The soldiers whom he commanded.*

In this example, the Relative *ὧν* agrees with its ante-

cedent στρατιῶται in gender, number, and person, but its case is determined by ἦρχε, which is construed with the Genitive.

(*a*) Very often the Relative agrees with its antecedent in case also; it is then said to be attracted into the case of the antecedent; as,

Σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε, *With the ships which he had.*

Here ἅς would regularly be in the Accusative Case as the object of εἶχε, but is *attracted* into the Dative by its antecedent ναυσὶν.

(*b*) On the other hand, the antecedent is often *attracted* into the case of the Relative; as,

Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*

RULE IV.

56. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; as,

Ἐγὼ λέγω, *I say.*

(*a*) Two or more nominatives singular take the Verb in the plural, the First Person being preferred to the Second, and the Second to the Third.

(*b*) Sometimes a Verb, with two or more nominatives of different numbers and persons, agrees with one of them, and is understood with the rest.

(*c*) The nominative of the *neuter* plural takes a Verb in the singular number.

(*d*) A Collective Noun in the singular may take a Verb in the plural.

(*e*) A dual nominative may take a Verb in the plural.

RULE V.

57. Any Verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing;* as,

Ἐγώ εἰμι διδάσκαλος, *I am a teacher.*

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

THE GENITIVE.

58. The Greek Genitive performs some of the functions of the Latin Ablative as well as those of the Latin Genitive.

It properly, therefore, has two general significations, viz., (1) Possession, wherein it corresponds to the English Possessive Case and Latin Genitive; and (2) Separation, wherein it corresponds to the Latin Ablative.

RULE VI.

59. A Noun limiting the meaning of another Noun, and denoting a *different* person or thing, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god.*

In the example given, θεοῦ limits the meaning of τέμενος, and confines its application to this word. It is the "*temple*," not of man nor of any other creature, but specifically of God.

RULE VII.

60. A Noun, limiting the meaning of an Adjective for the purpose of farther specifying its meaning, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τρίβων ἱππικῆς, *Skilled in horsemanship.*

RULE VIII.

61. Nouns, Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Adverbs denoting a part, are followed by a Genitive denoting the whole; as,

Ἑκάστη τῶν πόλεων, *Each of the states.*
Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, *No one of the young men.*
Ποῦ γῆς; *Where on earth?*

The words thus limited are usually Partitives and words used Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals.

RULE IX.

62. Adjectives of plenty or want are followed by the Genitive; as,

Μεστὸς θορύβου, *Full of confusion.*

RULE X.

63. The Comparative Degree, without a conjunction, is followed by the Genitive; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Superior to this man.*

RULE XI.

64. Verbs signifying an operation of the senses, excepting that of sight, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κλῦθί μου, *Hear me.*

Verbs of hearing govern the *Accusative* of the thing heard, but the Genitive of the person or thing making the sound.

RULE XII.

65. Verbs denoting an operation of the mind are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κωφοῦ συνίημι, *I understand the dumb man.*

RULE XIII.

66. All Verbs denoting *origin* or possession are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἔστι τοῦ παιδὸς, *It belongs to the boy.*

RULE XIV.

67. All Verbs are followed by the Genitive when their action does not refer to the whole object, but to a part only; as,

Μετεῖχον τῆς ἑορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

RULE XV.

68. Verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute, to

fill, to deprive, to separate, to cease, and to depart from, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*

RULE XVI.

69. Verbs of Ruling, and the contrary, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἄρχειν τῆς στρατιᾶς, *To rule the army.*

Verbs fall under this rule which signify to rule, to reign, to lead, to preside over, to survive, to surpass, to begin, and their contraries.

RULE XVII.

70. The *price* of a thing, the crime and the punishment, are expressed by the Genitive; as,

Ὠνησάμην πέντε δραχμῶν, *I bought it for five drachmæ.*

RULE XVIII.

71. Certain Adverbs denoting *time*, *place*, and *quantity*, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ποῦ γῆς εἰμι; *Where on earth am I?*

RULE XIX.

72. The Genitive is used to denote the material of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποιέονται, *They are made of brass.*

RULE XX.

73. Time *when* and the place *where* are sometimes expressed by the Genitive; as,

Οὐχ Ἄργεος ἦεν; *Was he not at Argos?*
Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed at night.*

RULE XXI.

74. A Noun and a Participle, whose case depends upon no other word in a Sentence, is said to be in the Genitive Absolute; as,

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, *These things were done when Conon was general.*

THE DATIVE.

75. The Greek Dative, like the Genitive, discharges some of the functions of the Latin Ablative.

It is the case of the *Indirect Object*, being thus distinguished from the Accusative, which is the case of the *Direct Object.*

It is used to denote the *end towards* which any thing tends, or the *thing for* which any thing is done.

RULE XXII.

76. Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Verbs are followed by the Dative denoting the object or end to or for which a thing is, or is done; as,

Βοηθεῖν τῇ πάτρᾳ, *To aid the country.*
Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

RULE XXIII.

77. Adjectives of likeness and unlikeness, friendliness, fitness, equality, and nearness, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἴκελος Διί, *Resembling Jupiter.*

RULE XXIV.

78. Verbals in τός and τέος are followed by the Dative; as,

Τοῦτο οὐ ῥητόν ἐστί μοι, *This is not to be spoken by me.*

RULE XXV.

79. Εἰμί, Γίγνομαι, and Ὑπάρχω are followed by the Dative denoting the possessor, the thing possessed being the subject of the Verb; as,

Τρεῖς δέ μοι εἰσι θύγατρες, *I have three daughters.*

RULE XXVI.

80. Verbs signifying to favor, to please, to trust, and their contraries; also to assist, command, obey, serve, re-

sist, threaten, and be angry, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *He assisted the Greeks.*

RULE XXVII.

81. Impersonal Verbs are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ, *It seemed best to him.*

RULE XXVIII.

82. A Noun denoting the cause, manner, means, and instrument, is put in the Dative; as,

Εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *He did this from good will.*
Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *They came in this manner.*
Τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *He struck with his sword.*

RULE XXIX.

83. The Dative is sometimes used to denote the place *where* and the time *when* any thing occurs; as,

Ἀφίκοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *They arrived the fifth day.*

RULE XXX.

84. The Interjections οἴ, ὤ, ἰώ, and οὐαί are followed by the Dative; as,

Οἴ μοι, *Woe is me!*

THE ACCUSATIVE.

85. The Greek Accusative is the English Objective. It is the case of the Direct Object. It designates the person or thing actually reached and affected by the action of the Verb.

RULE XXXI.

86. The Direct Object of an Active Verb is put in the Accusative Case; as,

Τὸν Ἀχιλλέα ἐτίμησαν, *They honored Achilles.*

RULE XXXII.

87. An Intransitive Verb may be followed by an Accusative of kindred signification to its own; as,

Μάχεσθαι μάχην, *To fight a battle.*

RULE XXXIII.

88. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the Accusative for the sake of specifying or more fully explaining the word which it follows; as,

Τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *He was large in person.*
Τὸν δάκτῠλον ἀλγεῖ, *He is distressed in his finger.*
Θουκυδῐ́δης τοὔνομα, *Thucydides by name.*
Σύρος τὴν πατρῐ́δα, *A Syrian as to his country.*
Παίει με τὸ νῶτον, *He strikes me on the back.*
Διαφέρουσί τι ἀλλήλων, *They differ somewhat from each other*

This is called the Synecdochical Accusative. It is of frequent occurrence in the Latin Poets, and is there denominated the Greek Accusative; as, *Nudus membra, with bare limbs.* The same principle sometimes applies to the Genitive and to the Dative.

RULE XXXIV.

89. The Particles μά and νή are followed by the Accusative; as,

Νὴ τὸν Ποσειδῶ φῐλῶ σε, *By Poseidon, I love thee!*

RULE XXXV.

90. After Verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town or other place in which the motion terminates is put in the Accusative; as,

Ἔβᾱσ Θήβᾱς, *Thou camest to Thebes.*

RULE XXXVI.

91. Nouns denoting duration of time or extent of space are put in the Accusative; as,

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

RULE XXXVII.

92. Any Transitive Verb, together with the Accusative, may take a Genitive, or a Dative, or another Accusative for the purpose of further explaining its meaning; as,

Ὑμῖν ἡγεμόνας δώσω, *I will give you guides.*

(*a*) Verbs of *accusing* and the like take the Accusative of the person and the *Genitive* of the crime. (Rule XVII.)

(*b*) Verbs of *hearing* and the like take the Accusative of the thing heard and the Genitive of the person making the sound. (Rule XI.)

(*c*) Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, take the Accusative of the Direct with the Dative of the Indirect Object. (Rule XXII.)

(*d*) Verbs signifying to ask, teach, take away, clothe, conceal, and some others, take two Accusatives, the first of a person and the last of a thing; as (illustrating the last four rules),

Ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο, *He accused me of impiety.*
Ἤκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου ταῦτα, *He heard these things from the messenger.*
Ὑπισχνέομαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise you ten talents.*
Θηβαίους χρήματα ᾔτησαν, *They sought money from the Thebans.*
Διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην, *They teach their youths probity.*
Τί ποιήσω αὐτόν; *What shall I do to him?*

RULE XXXVIII.

93. When a Verb in the Active Voice is followed by two cases, the Passive Voice takes after it the latter of the two; as,

Κατηγοροῦμαι κλοπῆς, *I am accused of theft.*

RULE XXXIX.

94. Some Derivative Adverbs are followed by the same case as their primitives; as,

Ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἴρηκε, *He has spoken worthily of himself.*

RULE XL.

95. Conjunctions commonly connect similar Moods and Cases; as,

Ἀνέστη καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε, *He rose up and spoke as follows.*

96. Prepositions in Greek are followed by the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative Cases.

The Accusative, in connection with the Prepositions preceding it, designates the Object *upon* which, *over* which, *towards* which an action extends, as well as the *termination* of the action itself.

The Genitive, with its Prepositions, designates the *source* of an action as regards *place*, *time*, and *cause*.

The Dative designates a connection of a more external character, generally answering the questions where? when?

RULE XLI.

(*a*) The following Prepositions can have only *one case* after them, viz.:

εἰς and ὡς, the Accusative.
ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), and πρό, the Genitive.
ἐν and σύν (ξύν), the Dative.

(*b*) The following Prepositions can have *two cases* after them, viz.:

διά, κατά, and ὑπέρ, the Genitive and Accusative.
ἀνά, the Dative and Accusative.

(*c*) The following Prepositions have all *three* of the oblique cases after them, viz.:

ἀμφί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρός, and ὑπό, the Genitive, the Dative, and the Accusative.

(*d*) A Preposition in *composition* is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself. E. g.,

Ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

97. The Indicative is used to affirm or to deny in both dependent and independent Sentences. It is the Mood employed to represent realities or facts; as, λέγω, *I say;* οὐ λέγω, *I do not say.*

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

98. The Subjunctive Mood expresses a conception of the mind, and is used, therefore, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place—always referring to the present. It is employed:

(1) As a challenge in the first person; as,

Ἴωμεν, *Let us go.*

(2) With the negative μή in prohibitions; as,

Μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς, *You ought not to do this.*

(3) In questions implying doubt; as,

Τί φῶ, *What am I to say?*

(4) In dependent Sentences, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place, when the preceding Verb is in the *Present Tense;* as,

Λέγω ἵν' εἰδῇς, *I speak in order that you may know it.*

THE OPTATIVE MOOD.

99. The Optative Mood alone (*i. e.*, without the Particle ἄν) is employed to express a wish that something may take place; as,

Ὁ παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος, *O boy, may you be happier than your father!*

(1) With ἄν, the Optative is used to express that which *might* occur; as,

Τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἄν, *That might be.*

(2) In dependent Sentences, the Optative is used to denote that which *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* take place, when the preceding Verb is in a Past Tense. *It is the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses.*

(3) In indirect discourse, the Optative (without ἄν) is used to express something not as the opinion of the speaker, but of another person; as,

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὢν οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, *The Athenians reproached Pericles because, being a general, he did not lead them out against the enemy.*

(4) The Optative is used to denote what *happened often*, when the time spoken of is *past*; as,

Ὑπερῷον εἶχεν ὁπότ' ἐν ἄστει διατριβοι, *He had an upper chamber whenever he staid in town.*

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

100. The Imperative Mood is used to give utterance to a command or a prohibition; as, γράφε, *write*; μὴ πρᾶττε, *do it not.*

When a prohibition is to be expressed in the Second Person, either the Present Imperative or the Aorist Subjunctive may be employed—the former to express *continued* and *general* action, the latter to express *momentary* and *specific* action; as, μὴ κλέπτε, *steal not*, forbids stealing generally, like a command in the Decalogue: μὴ κλέψῃς, *do not steal*, forbids stealing, specifically, some designated object.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

101. The Infinitive is used merely to state the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number. It is regulated by the following Rules, viz.:

RULE XLII.

102. The Subject of the Infinitive Mood is put in the Accusative; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

RULE XLIII.

103. The Infinitive, either with or without the Neuter Article, may be used as a Verbal Noun, and hence become the *subject* or the *object* of another Verb; as,

Φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν, *To fly is safer for them.*
Ἤρξατο λέγειν, *He began to say.*

PARTICIPLES.

104. A Participle is a part of the Verb which expresses its meaning considered as a quality. It differs from an Adjective in conveying the additional idea of time.

RULE XLIV.

105. Participles govern the case of their own Verbs; as,

Οἱ πολέμιοι τὸ λογίον εἰδότες, The enemies knowing the oracle.
Τούτων ἐμοῦ δεομένου, I being in want of these things.

NEGATIVES.

106. The Negative Particles in Greek are *οὐ* and *μή*, with their various compounds *οὔτε*, *οὐδείς*, *οὐδαμῶς*—*μήτε*, *μηδείς*, *μηδαμῶς*. Οὐ is used to *deny*, *μή* to *decline*. Οὐ is used in all *direct* statements, and in all direct *questions* when the answer expected is *yes*. Μὴ is used when the answer expected is *no*.

Two Negatives in Greek generally strengthen the negation.

ACCENTS.

107. (1) The word *accent* has very different meanings in English and in Greek. In the former, accent means *emphasis;* in the latter, *tone*. In English, the accented syllable is pronounced with more *force* and *stress;* in Greek, the sound of the same is uttered in a higher or a lower *key*. In English, the accented syllable is long; in Greek, either long or short. English accent has reference to *strength* or *feebleness;* Greek accent, to the *rising* or *falling* of the voice.

(2) The purpose of the accents was to fix the pronunciation of the language, and to assist foreigners in the acquisition of the same. Hence the ancient Greeks, though, of course, regarding them in oral intercourse, made no use of them in writing, as is shown in the works of Aristotle, in ancient inscriptions, and in antique medals. It is not

precisely known when they were first employed in written Greek. Some authorities attribute the introduction of the present mode of accentuation to Aristophanes of Byzantium, about two hundred years before Christ.

(3) Besides their importance in aiding us to pronounce Greek with euphony and rhythmical propriety, a knowledge of the accents is practically useful in enabling us to distinguish between words which are spelled alike, but have different significations. Of these, four hundred might be named; e. g.:

Νομός, *a pasture*, and Νόμος, *a law*.

Τις, *any one*, and Τίς, who? which? what?

Ὄρος, *a mountain*; Ὀρός, *whey*; and Ὅρος, *a boundary*.

(4) The Accents are three in number, viz.:

The Acute (ὀξεῖα προσῳδία) = (΄), as, Τίς.

The Grave (βαρεῖα προσῳδία) = (`), as, Τινὲς.

The Circumflex (περισπωμένη προσῳδία) = (῀), as, Σκιᾶς.

The Acute Accent (΄) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *sharp* or *raised* tone, *i. e.*, one slightly elevated above that used upon the other syllables.

The Grave Accent (`) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *low* tone. It, however, simply denotes a *negation* of accent, and is not written at all unless it stands in place of an acute, which occurs in every Oxytone not immediately followed by a pause.

The Circumflex Accent (῀), from περι-σπώμενος, *twisted around*, alluding to its form, shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a tone commencing upon a higher key, but terminating upon a lower. This accent is made up by a combination of the other two, thus (ὸὸ) = ῶ, and denotes a *winding* and *prolonged* tone.

(5) Every Greek word *must* have *one*, and can *never*

have *more than one* principal accent. None but one of the *last three* syllables admit any accent at all. Of these three, the Acute may stand on any one of the three, the Circumflex only on one of the *last two*, the Grave on the *last* only.

(6) A word having the Acute Accent upon the last syllable is called *Oxytone;* as, παρά, εἰπέ, βασιλεύς.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Penult is called *Paroxytone;* as, λέγω, φαίνω.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Antepenult is called *Proparoxytone;* as, λέγεται, εἴπετε.

(7) A word having the Grave Accent over the last syllable is called *Barytone.* This being unwritten, the term is applied to all words which have no accent on the final syllable.

(8) A word which has the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable is called *Perispomenon;* as, ἀγαθοῦς, σκιᾶς.

A word having the Circumflex Accent upon the Penult is called *Properispomenon;* as, φεῦγε, βῆτε.

(9) In the Diphthongs, the Accent, like the Breathing, is placed over the last vowel. When the Circumflex and the Breathing meet upon the same word, the Circumflex is written *over* the Breathing. When the Acute and the Breathing meet, the Acute is placed to the *right* of the Breathing; as, οὗτος, this; ἄγε, come.

GENERAL RULES FOR WRITING THE ACCENTS.

108. (1) The Acute stands on long and short syllables alike, the Circumflex only on such syllables as are long by *nature; i. e.*, upon such syllables as have either a long vowel, ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, η, ω, or a Diphthong.

(2) If the last syllable is long by nature, the Acute Accent can not stand on the Antepenult nor the Circumflex on the Penult.

(3) A word ending with a *short syllable* has:

(*a*) The Acute on the Antepenult; as, λύομεθᾰ́.

(*b*) The Acute on a *short* Penult; as, λελυκότος.

(*c*) The Acute on the last syllable; as, λελυκός.

(*d*) The Circumflex on a long Penult; as, λελυκυῖᾰ̑ν.

(4) A word ending with a *long syllable* has:

(*a*) The Acute on the Penult; as, λελυκότων.

(*b*) Either the Acute or the Circumflex upon the last syllable; as, λελυκώς; λελυκυιῶν.

(5) The last syllable is, if accented at all, generally accented with the Acute, except:

(*a*) Contracted syllables; (*b*) the Genitive Plural of the First Declension; (*c*) the Genitive and Dative of the Article, and of all Nouns of the First and Second Declensions which are Oxytone in the Nominative; (*d*) the Vocative of Nouns in εύς; (*e*) and many naturally long monosyllables—all of which take the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable.

(6) Compound words have the Accent on the Penult, as far as is consistent with preceding rules.

(7) The Accent is variously modified by changes in the word itself, as well as by its connection with the other words in the sentence; e. g., every Oxytone becomes Barytone when followed by another word, so that the Grave takes the place of the Acute.

(8) In Contracted words: (*a*) if the contraction occurs in the middle of the word, the syllable formed by contraction takes no accent if none of the contracting syllables had it. If either of the syllables contracted had an accent, the contracted syllable in the Penult and Antepenult is accented by (3) and (4). The contract *ultima* takes the Acute if the ultima had it before contraction; otherwise it takes the Circumflex. (*b*) With Elision, Oxytone Prepositions and Conjunctions entirely lose the accent; all other kinds of words throw it upon the previous

syllable as Acutes. (*c*) With Crasis, the accent of the first word is lost; as, *τὰ ἀγαθά* = *τἀγαθά*; but when Paroxytones change the first syllable by Crasis into one long by nature, this takes the Circumflex; as, *ἑπτὰ ἦσαν* = *ἑπτ' ἦσαν*, *there were seven.*

(9) Prepositions consisting of two syllables, excepting *ἀμφί*, *ἀντί*, *ἀνά*, *διά*, when placed *after* the Noun or Verb to which they belong, throw their accent on to the *first* syllable; as, *περὶ τούτων* becomes by Anastrophe *τούτων πέρι.*

(10) Enclitics are words of one or of two syllables which are so closely connected with the preceding word that they throw their accent on to it. The following words are Enclitics: (*a*) the Indefinite Pronoun *τὶς*—*τὶ*, *some one, something*, through all of its cases; (*b*) the Personal Pronouns in the forms,

μοῦ	*μοί*	*μέ*
σοῦ	*σοί*	*σέ*
οὗ	*οἵ*	*ἕ*
σφωΐν	and	*σφίσι*

(*c*) The Indicative Present of *εἰμί*, *I am*, and of *φημί*, *I say*, excepting Second Person Singular *εἶ* and *φῄς*.

(*d*) The Indefinite Adverbs *ποῦ* or *ποθί*, *πή*, *ποί*, *ποθέν*, *ποτέ*, *πώς*, and *πώ*.

(*e*) The Particles *γέ*, *τέ*, *τόι*, *νύ* or *νύν*, *κέ* or *κέν*, *ῥά* or *ἄρα*, *θήν*, *πέρ* and *δέ* (as a demonstrative appendage, meaning *towards*).

(11) In these words the accent is thrown back according to the following principles, viz.:

(*a*) A preceding Oxytone before an Enclitic retains the Acute, which serves also for the Enclitic; as, *ἀγαθόν τι*, *something good; αὐτός φησιν*, *he himself says.*

(*b*) If the last syllable has the Circumflex, the accent of the Enclitic is entirely lost; as, *ὁρῶ τινας*, *I see some.*

(*c*) If the Acute accent is upon the Penult, the Enclitic,

if of *one* syllable, loses its accent; if of two syllables, retains that upon the last; as, φίλος μου; λόγοι τινές.

(*d*) Proparoxytones and Paroxytones retain their accent, but receive also from the following Enclitic another Acute accent on the last syllable.

(12) When several Enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back upon the preceding; as,

Εἴ τίς μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me.*

(13) Enclitics retain their accent: (*a*) when standing first in the sentence; (*b*) when made emphatic; (*c*) after Elision.

(14) Atonics, sometimes called Prolitics, are words without accent, their own having combined with the following word. The following are Atonics, viz.:

(*a*) ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, cases of the Article.

(*b*) ἐν, ἐς or εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ὡς, Prepositions.

(*c*) ἐο, ὡς, Conjunctions.

(*d*) The Negative οὐ or οὐχ.

(15) Atonics are accented: (*a*) when ending the sentence; (*b*) when followed by an Enclitic, which throws back its accent.

(16) The place of the Accent in the Nominative Case of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives can only be ascertained from practice and use of the Grammar and Lexicon. The accent as varied in the Oblique Cases may be determined by the preceding rules.

(17) As a general principle, Verbs throw back their accent as far as possible, with exception of εἰμί and φημί. It is hence termed *recessive*, because it is placed as far from the ultimate syllable as the quantity of that syllable will allow.

FINIS.

James O'Neill

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